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The Oxford Democrat

IS

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GEO. H. WATKINS,

Editor and Proprietor.

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Counsellors & Attorneys at Law,
NORWAY, MAINE.
Office in rooms at No. 2 Mason's Block.
ALVAH BLACK. CHAS. E. HOLT.
Mr. Black, will be at Paris, Monday and Tuesday of each week; the remaining days at his office in Norway.

CHARLES R. ELDER,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
23 Court Street, - Boston, Mass.
Special rates to Attorneys having business or claims for collection in Boston and vicinity.
June 19 '76 1y*

E. G. HARLOW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Jan 1, '77 Dixfield, Me.

A. S. TWITCHELL, Commissioner for Me. ALFRED R. EVANS, Notary Public.
TWITCHELL & EVANS,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
GORHAM, N. H.
Will attend to practice in the Courts of N. H., and Oxford County, Me. Jan 1, '77

ENOCH FOSTER, JR.,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Jan 1, '77 BETHEL, ME.

S. R. HUTCHINS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Jan 1 '77 RUMFORD, ME.

SETH W. FIFE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FRYEBURG, ME.
Commissioner for New Hampshire. jan1'77 1y*

G. D. BISBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Jan 1, '77 BUCKFIELD, (Oxford Co.) ME.

F. W. RIDLON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
KEZAR FALLS, ME.
Will practice in Oxford and York Cos. jan1'77

J. A. TWADDLE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BETHEL HILL, ME.
Office over Kimball's store.
Diseases of the lungs and heart a specialty.

I. ROUNDS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Office at residence, first house above Congregational Church. Jan 1, '77

MAINE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.
Devoted Exclusively to Female Invalids.
WATERFORD, Me.
W. P. SHATTUCK, M. D., Superintending Physician and Operating Surgeon. All interested will please send for Circular. Jan 1 '77

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
Deputy Sheriff for Oxford & Cumb'd Cos,
WATERFORD, ME.
All precepts by mail will receive prompt attention. jan 1, '77

JAMES W. CHAPMAN,
DEPUTY SHERIFF & CORONER,
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Business by mail promptly attended to. jl '77

DR. G. P. JONES,

DENTIST,
NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.
Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanized Rubber. jan 1, '77

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DEPUTY SHERIFF,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.
All business by mail or otherwise will be attended to promptly. mch.13-1y

TAXIDERMY.

I am prepared to set up all kinds of Birds and Animals in the most artistic manner. Game birds a specialty. Birds taken in payment of work—for example, one of every six Blue Jays sent me I will return one handsomely stuffed and mounted on a stand to the sender. Cash paid (from 25 to $1.00 each) for good specimens of Hawks and Owls.

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Poetry.

Eternal Love.

I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care.

And so beside the silent sea
I wait the muffled oar;
No harm from Him can come to me,
On ocean or on shore.

—*Whittier.*

Nil Desperandum.

"Thy life a failure?" Who art thou
To voice the verdict, brand the brow!
Hast thou the prescience to see
The issues of eternity?

What, though a score of years have fled,
And hopes once cherished now are dead,
And plan and purpose seem o'erthrown,
By will more powerful than thine own?

Cease not the conflict; thou art young,
Oft victory from defeat hath sprung;
Strive with fixed purpose ne'er despair—
Thy paean yet shall thrill the air.

—*Springfield Republican.*

WHY NOT?

The ships were gray and thin as ghosts
Against the farther sky;
The ships were white along the coasts
Where wet eyes smiled good-by;
And one little girl, a rose in her hand,
Stood by the edge of the slipping sand.

The ships sailed out across the mist;
The foam was white and wild;
The people cheered; the maiden kissed
The heart of the rose and smiled,
Then flung it far on the blue-green tide—
"There is a kiss for luck!" she cried.

The crowd was ebbing from the sands;
The child still kept her place;
The foam was white, like reaching hands;
The wind was in her face.
And wrapped her short and faded gown
About her ankles stained sea-brown.

"Some day," she thought, "a ship for *me*
Will come, with sails unfurled,
To show me all things fair to see
I know are in the world.
Since no one can say it may not be,
I'd better believe it, don't you see?"

—ADELAIDE G. WATERS, in *June "Wide Awake."*

Selected Story.

MISERY'S PEAR-TREE.

AN ANCIENT LEGEND OF FLANDERS.

Once upon a time, there lived in the village of Vicq, on the banks of the Scheldt, a good woman called Misery, who went about begging from door to door. In those days the village of Vicq was little better than a hamlet. It lay on the edge of a marsh, and there were only a few miserable farms covered with rushes to be seen. Misery dwelt apart in a lonely hut plastered with clay, where her sole companion was her dog, Faro, and her worldly goods were a staff and a scrip, which too often she brought back almost empty. To tell the truth, however, she had besides, in a little enclosure, behind her hovel, a tree—a single one. This tree was a pear-tree, so beautiful that its like was never seen since the famous apple-tree of the garden of Eden. The only delight that Misery experienced in this world was to eat the fruit of her garden, that is of her pear-tree.

Unhappily, the little boys of the village came to rob her enclosure. Every day Misery started forth with Faro to beg; but in the autumn Faro remained at home to guard the pears, and it was heart-breaking to both, for the poor woman and the poor dog loved each other with a great affection.

Now there came a winter in which for two whole months it hailed fit to break the very stones. Then there fell such a snow that the wolves left the woods and came into people's houses. It was a terrible time for the whole country, and Misery and Faro suffered more than the rest. One evening when the wind howled and the snow piled up in great drifts, the two unfortunates were nestling close to keep each other warm before the dying embers on the hearth, when a knock was heard on the door. Always, whenever any one came near the cabin, Faro barked with rage, thinking that it was the little marauders. This evening, on the contrary, he began to whimper gently and to wag his tail as a mark of joy.

"For the love of God," cried a pleading voice, "open your door to a poor man who is perishing of cold and hunger!"

"Pull the latch-string," answered Misery. "It shall never be said that in such a time as this I would keep one of the dear Lord's creatures outside."

The stranger entered; he seemed even older and more miserable than Misery, and had no other covering than a blue frock all in tatters.

"Sit you down, my good man," said Misery. "You have come to a very poor place, but I have still something left to warm you up with."

She put her last stick on the fire and gave the old man three morsels of bread and a pear, which was all she had left.—very soon the flame leaped up and the old man ate with a hearty appetite. Now, while he ate, Faro licked his feet.

When her guest had finished, Misery wrapped her old coverlet of fustian around him and forced him to lie down upon her cot, while for herself, she settled herself to sleep with her head resting on her stool.

In the morning, Misery was the first to awake.

"I have nothing left," she said to herself, "and my guest will go hungry. Let us see if there is no way to go and beg something in the village."

She put her head out of the door; the snow had ceased to fall, and the sun shone as if it were a spring day. She turned back to get her staff and saw the stranger risen and ready to leave.

"What," said she, "are you going already?"

"My mission is fulfilled," replied the unknown, "and I have to go to give account to my master. I am not what I seem; I am Saint Wanon, the patron of the parish of Conde, and I have been sent by the Good Father, to see how my faithful ones practice charity, which is the first of the Christian virtues. I have knocked at the doors of the burgomaster and the burghers of Conde; I have knocked at the doors of the lord and the farmers of Vicq; the burgomaster and the burghers of Conde, the lord and the farmers of Vicq have let me freeze at their thresholds. Thou alone hast had pity upon me, and thou art as wretched as I. God will reward thee: make a wish and it shall come to pass."

Misery crossed herself and fell on her knees.

"Great Saint Wanon," said she, "I no longer marvel that Faro licked your feet, but it is not for reward that I do a charity. Besides, I have need of nothing."

"Thou art too destitute of everything to have no wants; speak, what wilt thou have?"

Misery kept silent.

"Wilt thou have a beautiful farm, with the granary full of wheat, the woodhouse full of wood, the cupboard full of bread? Wilt thou have honors? Wilt thou be a duchess? Wilt thou be a queen?"

Misery shook her head.

"A saint who has any self-respect ought not to be under obligation to a poor woman," returned Saint Wanon, with an air of pique.

"Speak, or I shall think thou refusest me from pride."

"Since you insist upon it, great Saint Wanon, I will obey. I have there in my garden a pear-tree which gives me most beautiful pears; unfortunately, the young rogues in the vilage come to rob me of them, and I am forced to leave poor Faro at home to mount guard. Grant that whoever climbs my pear-tree may not come down without my permission."

"Amen?" replied Saint Wanon, smiling at her simplicity, and after having given her his blessing, he set out upon his journey.

The blessing of Saint Wanon brought good luck to Misery, and from that time forth, she never returned home with an empty sack. Spring followed winter, summer, spring, and autumn, summer. The little boys, seeing Misery go off with Faro, climbed up the pear-tree and stuffed their pockets; but, when they undertook to come down they found they were caught fast in a trap.

Misery, on her return, beheld them perched up in the tree, left them there a good while, and, when in the kindness of her heart she let them go, set Faro barking at their heels. They did not dare to come again; the villagers themselves avoided passing the enchanted tree, and Misery and Faro lived as happy as one can live here below.

Toward the end of the autumn, Misery was enjoying herself in her garden in the sun, when she heard a voice crying, "Misery! Misery! Misery!" This voice was so mournful that the good woman began to tremble in every limb, and Faro howled as though there had been a corpse in the house.

She turned around and saw a man, tall, lean, yellow and old,—old as a patriarch. This man carried a scythe as long as a hop-pole.

Misery recognized Death.

"What do you want, man of God?" said she in an altered voice, "and what have you come for with that scythe?"

"I come to do my work. Come, my good Misery, thine hour hath struck; thou must follow me."

"Already!"

"Already! But thou shouldst thank me, thou who art so poor, so old and so crippled."

"Not so poor nor so old as you think for, master. I have bread in the cupboard and wood in the pile. I shall be only ninety-five come Candlemas, and as for being crippled, I am as straight as you on my legs, without offense be it said."

"Go to! Thou wilt be much better off in paradise."

"We know what we lose, what we gain by change we know not," said Misery, philosophically. "Beside, it would grieve Faro so much."

"Faro shall follow thee. Come, make up thy mind."

Misery sighed. "Grant me at least a few moments, till I tidy up a bit. I should not like to make the people in the other world ashamed of me."

Death consented.

Misery put on her best gown of flowered Indian muslin which she had had for more than thirty years, her white bonnet and her old Silesian mantle, all worn, but without a hole or a spot, which she never wore except on the great saints' days.

While dressing herself she cast a last glance upon her cabin and called to mind her pear-tree. A strange thought came into her head, and she could hardly keep back a smile.

"While I am getting ready, will you kindly do me a service, man of God?" said she to Death. "If you will get up into my pear-tree and pluck me the three pears which are left, I can eat them on my journey."

"Be it so," said Death, and he got up into the pear-tree.

He plucked the three pears, and attempted to come down, but, to his great surprise, he was unable to stir from the tree.

"Ho! Misery!" cried he: "help me to get down. I believe this cursed tree is bewitched."

Misery came to the door-way. Death was making superhuman efforts with his long arms and his long legs, but every time that he got himself free from the tree, the tree, as if it were a living creature, took hold of him again and folded him in its long branches.

"My soul!" said she, "I am not all in a hurry to go to paradise. Thou art very well off. Stay where thou art, my good fellow. The human race will owe me a debt of gratitude."

And Misery shut her door and left Death perched up in her pear-tree.

At the end of a month, as Death no longer did his work, everybody was astonished to find that there had not been a single loss of life at Vicq, at Fresnes, and at Conde. The astonishment was redoubled at the end of the next month, especially when it was learned that it was the same at Valenciennes, at Douai, at Lille and throughout all Flanders.

A like thing had never been heard of, and when the new year came in, it was known by the almanac that the same thing had happened in France, in Belgium, in Holland, as well as with the Austrians, the Swedes and the Russians.

The year went by, and it was a settled fact that for fifteen months there had not been throughout the entire world a single case of death. All the sick had got well without the doctors knowing how nor why, which had not at all prevented them from taking to themselves all the credit of the cures.

This year rolled round like the previous one, without any deaths, and when it came to St. Sylvester's day, from one end of the land to the other men embraced one another, and congratulated themselves on having become immortal. There were public rejoicings, and they had a fete in Flanders, such as had not been seen since the world was.

The good Flemings no longer having any fear of dying of indigestion, or from gout or apoplexy, ate and drank their fill. It was calculated that in three days each person ate a bushel of grain without counting meat and vegetables, and drank a barrel of beer, to say nothing of Geneva and brandy.

I confess for my part that I find it hard to believe this, but all the same the world was never so happy and nobody suspected Misery of being the cause of this universal felicity; Misery did not boast of it, from modesty.

All went well for ten, twenty, thirty years; but, at the end of thirty years, it was not a rare thing to see old men of one hundred and ten and one hundred and twenty years, which ordinarily is the age of the most extreme decrepitude.—Now, these last, loaded down with infirmities, with memory gone, blind and deaf, deprived of taste, feeling and smell, insensible of the slightest enjoyment, began to find that immortality is not at all the great blessing which it had been at first thought to be. They were seen dragging themselves along in the sun, bent double over their staffs, with hoary locks, shaking heads, sightless eyes, coughing, tottering, their flesh gone, out of shape, withered up, like so many enormous snails. The women were even more horrible than the men.

The feeblest of the old men kept their beds, and there was not a house where you did not find five or six beds where the ancestors babbled to the great weariness of their great grandsons and the sons of their great-grandsons.

They were even obliged to get them together in immense hospitals, where each new generation was occupied in taking care of the preceding ones who could not be cured of life. More than this, as there were no longer any wills made, nobody inherited anything and the new generations possessed nothing of their own, all the property belonging by law to the great-grandfathers and great-great-grandfathers, who could not enjoy it.

Under invalid kings, governments grew weak, laws relaxed, and soon the immortals, sure of not being punished after death, gave themselves up to every crime; they pillaged, robbed, burned, but alas, they could not kill!

In every kingdom the cry "Long live the king" became a seditious cry, and was forbidden under the severest penalties, with the exception of the penalty of death. This was not all. As the animals did not die any more than the men, soon the world was so overrun with inhabitants that it could not nourish them; then came a terrible famine, and men wandered half naked through the fields for want of a roof to cover their heads, suffered cruelly from hunger, without being able to die of it.

If Misery had only known of this frightful state of things she would not have been willing to prolong it, even at the price of life, but, accustomed of old to privations and infirmities, she and Faro suffered less from them than others; and then they had become, as it were, deaf and blind, and Misery did not take much account of what was going on about her.

Then men set themselves to work, with as much ardor to seek their final end as they had hitherto done to avoid it. They had recourse to the most subtle poisons and the most deadly weapons; but weapons and poisons only injured their bodies without destroying them.

Formidable wars were decreed. With common accord, in order to render one another the service of mutual destruction, nations rushed to arms, each against the other; but they inflicted the most frightful calamities without succeeding in killing a single man. A Congress of Death was assembled; the doctors flocked to it from the four quarters of the globe; there came white, black, yellow and copper-colored; and they all sought together for a remedy against life, without being able to find it. A prize of ten millions was offered to whomsoever it might be that should discover it; all the doctors wrote pamphlets on life, as they used to do on cholera, and they did not cure this disease any more than the other.

It was a more dreadful calamity than the deluge, for it lasted longer, and there appeared no sign of its ever coming to an end.

Now, at this time, there was in Conde a most learned physician, who spoke almost altogether in Latin, and whom they called Dr. De Profundis. He was a most worthy man, who, in the good old times, had helped off many a poor body into the other world, and who now was disgusted at being unable to cure any one. One evening when he was coming from dining with the mayor of Vicq, he lost his way in the marsh. Chance brought him near Misery's garden, and he heard a plaintive voice, which said:

"Oh, who will set me free, and who will deliver the land from immortality, a hundred times worse than the pestilence!"

The learned doctor lifted up his eyes, and his delight was only equalled by his surprise; he had recognized Death.

"What, is it you, my old friend," said he, "*quid agis in hac pyro* perched? What are you doing up there in the pear-tree?"

"Nothing at all, Dr. De Profundis, and that is what makes me so unhappy," replied Death; "lend me your hand to get down."

The good doctor gave him his hand, and Death made such an effort to get himself out of the tree, that he lifted the doctor off the ground.

The pear-tree immediately seized hold of him, and held him in its branches.

De Profundis struggled in vain; he was obliged to keep company with Death.

There was much astonishment the next day and the day after, when he failed to appear. As he gave no sign of life they had him placarded and advertised in the "*Gazette*," but it was labor lost. De Profundis was the first man that had disappeared from Conde for many a year. Had he then found out the secret of dying, and had he, heretofore so generous, kept it for himself alone?

All the inhabitants of Conde set out upon the search, and they beat up the country so well in every sense of the word that they came upon the garden of Misery. At their approach the doctor waved his handkerchief as a signal of distress.

"This way!" he cried to them. "This way, my friends; here he is, here is Death! I was right in my pamphlet, I said we should find him in the marsh of Vicq, the true nest of the cholera. I have got him at last, but *non possumus descendere*,—we can't get down from this cursed pear-tree."

"Long live Death!" shouted the Condeans in chorus, and they approached without fear.

The first comers held out their hands to Death and the doctor, but, like the doctor, they were taken off the ground and seized by the branches of the tree. Very soon the pear-tree was entirely covered with men. Wonderful to relate, it grew in proportion as it got hold of the people. Those who came afterward took the others by the feet, others hung on to these, and all together formed the rings of several chains of men which extended to the distance of a musket-shot. But in vain was it that the last ones pulled with all their might, they could not pull off their friends from the accursed tree. They took it into their hands to cut down the pear-tree; they started off to hunt up axes, and began to chop all at once; alas! they could not even see the marks of their blows.

They looked at one another entirely confounded, and did not know what saint to call on, when Misery was attracted by the noice, and asked the cause of it.—They explained to her what had been going on for so long a time, a time, and she comprehended the evil she had unintentionally caused.

"I alone can set Death free, and I consent to do it, but on one condition, that Death does not come for us, Faro and me, until I have called him three times."

"Agreed," said Death.

"Come down, I give you permission!" said Misery, and Death, and the doctor, and the rest fell from the tree like so many over-ripe pears.

Death set himself at work without leaving his place, and sent off those who were in the greatest hurry, but every one wanted to be first. The great man saw that he would have too much on his hands. To assist him, he raised an army of doctors, and appointed Dr. De Profundis general-in-chief.

A few days sufficed to Death and the doctors to relieve the earth of the excess of the living, and everything got back into order again. Everybody who was more than a hundred years old had the right to die, and did so, with the exception of Misery, who held herself quiet, and who, since then, has not yet called Death three times.

That is the reason, they say, why Misery is always with us in the world.—*W. Nichols, in Scribner's for June.*

Go Back to the Land.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

Wishing to know what had become of a certain prosperous New York banker, whose sweeping failure in business was reported some months ago, inquiry was made of a connection of his by marriage:

"Where is A———now?"

"In New Hampshire, at work on my farm," was the answer.

The news was not surprising. It was just like the man—a worthy, sensible fellow as ever lived, one of the kind who never whine over loss and disappointment. How many of the thousands of rich men in the country, who have "failed" as badly as he, will as contentedly go back to the foundation estate, and rest on the first human birthright? So much energy has gone into the excitements of trade, and the great competing industries of the manufacturing towns, that the land has been neglected. Our farmers are of the last generation. Their sons are merchants, speculators, inventors—producers of the more sensational and speedy sort.

The demand for luxuries has increased with the supply, and the art of producing the necessities suffers for lack of the old hearty following. Men have grown ashamed to plod. It is easier to handle some one else's money than to handle one's own plough; and a great many forget that it is a good deal more dangerous. The scent of a swift fortune and an easy income has become sweeter to the patent-making Yankee than "the smell of a field that the Lord has blessed." It was inevitable that this greedy materialism and eager insisting on showy results should affect the morality of business and all social health and wealth. Prosperity, not satisfied with the rate march afoot, went by express train, by wind, by telegraph; and got so far from its legitimate base as fatally to expose its weakness.

Remedial advice in the present distress need not always be "Go West"—though there the almost exhaustless untilled territory offers gracious opportunities. Let those who have been making fortunes to lose them, scatter themselves from the cities into the country to make food. And enough mill laborers, shut out of silenced factories, may go with them to help them. There is room in the "agricultural districts" for more of them. Retreat there affords a situation secure from panics, and nearly the only one. Fallow farms enough lie waiting. Go back to the land. No surer mending of the mind as well as the fortune can be prescribed for the frustrated speculator and capitalist. Many such are thrown out and standing aside, and there will be more. The few great and strong business houses are absorbing the small and weak. Men accustomed to wealth, finding themselves unprovided for, must provide for themselves. To no small number, disappointed and brooding seeds of insanity and suicide in their enforced idleness, a little farm will be the best possible refuge and occupation. If they have forgotten all their boyhood knowledge of the plow and the hoe it will pay to learn again.

Let us not be misunderstood. We must have the toil of cities as well as the tilth of fields. But the former has outgrown the latter in enormous disproportion. Let us have a new division and a new departure. There is no other country in which the credit system in business prevails to so extravagant extent as in ours. We are suffering the consequences of floating factories and commercial firms on paper, and tempting dishonesty by over-trust. Once aground let us greet the ground, and get a blessing out of it. It may be the saving of you to earn your own living for one generation by digging. Overhaul Poor Richard's ploughman's almanac, study its maxims, accumulate slowly, but get in the habit of paying as you go. Randolph Tucker may be a rank free-trade heretic when he says, "This nation ought to be contented with cultivating the soil and raising cereals for export in exchange for all other things which we need;" but it goes without saying that a nation of farmers, rather than shop-keepers, beat the world for honest money and wholesome prosperity,—a prosperity that knows its own foundation, and can count its own cash value at the close of every day. A little sum will buy a good farm now, and a little health will be bettered by working it. Our American people need to smell the soil more. The name "Jew" would never have suggested the Shylock type if the golden age of the Hebrew race—the agricultural age—had lasted. The giant Antæus could hold his own with Hercules only when he touched the earth. If hard times shall teach this nation to recognize again the real mother of its strength and greatness, there will be no need to repeat the lesson, and the prophetic song will be answered,

"Hard times come again no more."

Cure for Hydrophobia.

I can give some facts which may be of use to somebody, thereby saving life. The time between the biting of an animal by a mad dog and showing signs of hydrophobia is not less than nine days, but may be nine months. After the animal has become rabid, a bite or scratch with the teeth upon a person, or slobber coming in contact with a sore or raw place, would produce hydrophobia just as soon as though he had been bitten by a mad dog. Hydrophobia can be prevented, and I will give what is well known to be an infallible remedy, if properly administered, for man or beast. A dose for a horse or cow should be about four times as great as for a person. It is not too late to give medicine any time before the spasms come on.

The first dose for a person is one and a half ounces of elecampane root, bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduced to one-half by boiling, then taken all at one dose in the morning, fasting until afternoon, or at least a very light diet after several hours have elapsed. The second dose the same as the first, except take two ounces of the root; third dose the same as last, to be taken every other day. Three doses are all that is needed, and there need be no fear. This I know from my own experience, and know of a number of other cases where it has been entirely successful. This is no guess work. Those persons I allude to were bitten by their own dogs, that had been bitten by rabid dogs, and were penned up to see if they would go mad; they did go mad and did bite the persons.

This remedy has been used in and about Philadelphia for forty years and longer, with great success, and is known as the Goodman remedy. I am acquainted with a physician who told me he knew of its use for over thirty years, but never knew a case that failed where it was properly administered.

Among other cases he mentioned was one where a number of cows had been bitten by a mad dog. To half of this number they administered this remedy, to the other half not. The latter all died of hydrophobia, while those that took the elecampane and milk showed no sign of that disease.—*E. C. Shoemaker, in Country Gentleman.*

No Secrets.

The moment a girl has a secret from her mother, or has received a letter she dare not let her mother read, or has a friend of whom her mother does not know, she is in danger. A *secret* is not a good thing for a girl to have. The fewer secrets that lie in the hearts of women at any age, the better. It is almost a test of purity. She who has none of her own is best and happiest.

In girlhood, hide nothing from your mother; do nothing that, if discovered by your father, would make you blush. When you are married, never, never, never conceal anything from your husband. Never allow yourself to write a letter that he may not know all about, or to receive one that you are not quite willing he should read. Have no mysteries whatever. Tell those who are about you where you go and what you do. Those who have a right to know, I mean, of course.

A little secretiveness has set many a scandal afloat; and much as is said about women who tell *too much*, they are much better off than women who tell too little. A man may be reticent and lie under no suspicion; not so a woman.

The girl who frankly says to her mother: "I have been here. I met so and so. Such and such remarks were made, and this or that was done," will be certain of receiving good advice and sympathy. It all was right, no fault will be found. If the mother knows out of her greater experience that something was improper, or unsuitable, she will, if she is a good mother, kindly advise against its repetition.

It is only when mothers discover that their girls are hiding things from them that they rebake or scold. Innocent faults are always pardoned by a kind parent.

You may not know, girls, just what is right—just what is wrong yet. You can't be blamed for making little mistakes, but you will never do anything very wrong if from the first you have no secrets from your mother.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A CLOSELY GUARDED WEIGHT.—The conscience-keeper of the nations' financial faith is deposited at the mint, Broad and Chestnut streets, in the form of a troy pound-weight, which is kept under depleiste locks and seals. There is a curious history connected with this weight. By it is determined the standard to which the accuracy of the gold and silver coins of the United States must attain. The commission appointed by the President to test the coins and make the annual assay use this weight, and on these occasions it is taken from its carefully guarded seclusion, and it shows the accuracy or inaccuracy of the productions of the various mints in this country. This little cylinder is copied from a troy pound-weight preserved in the Tower of London, and on this latter the coinage of Great Britain rests for reliability. This exact witness of financial integrity is carefully preserved and guarded from tampering hands. At the conclusion of the assay commission's labors the weight is intrusted to the care of a judge of the United States district court, the collector of the port and the director of the mint, locked up and solemnly sealed for another year, only to appear twelve months after and show which mint has been derelict in its work.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A Baby Conundrum.

A countryman, whose most striking articles of apparel were a beaver of the rebellion decade and a red knitted tippet tied around his neck, got up on a bench at the baby show, and between the crowing and the crying he caught a breath of silence and asked, "Ladies and gentlemen, why is a—when is a flowerist like a wise child?" "I think, perhaps," said a timid maiden lady, "it's when he goes to bed early." No!" exclaimed the questioner triumphantly. "When he re-posies early and roses late!" suggested a bright young man. "Nah! nothin' like it!" said the conundrum huckster. Then they all gave it up, and the man in the red tippet shouted: "Now listen, and I'll tell you. A flowerist is like a wise child when he noses his own poppy." And the the answer was received by a chorus of indignant screams from the circumambient orchestra.—*Graphic.*

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 11, 1878.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

The Contraction Bugaboo.

Extract of Senator Morrill's Speech on Resumption.

It is sometimes asserted that a great contraction of money in circulation has been the cause of the recent depression of American trade; and the multifarious securities of the United States, outstanding in 1865, and which have been funded at a lower rate and longer dates, have been included in the aggregate to prove the assertion; but the old $830,000,000 of 7.30 notes, and the $217,000,000 of compound interest notes were never in any proper sense money, but were very profitable investments, to which the holders clung as long as they were permitted to do so. It is therefore preposterous to lug those securities into any computation of the paper money once outstanding. In truth, a general business depression has prevailed and still does prevail over the larger portion of the globe. The era of wild speculation and collapse has passed over us as over others; the bubbles of watered stocks have exploded everywhere; the wastes of war, as the magnitude of past taxes and present debt pointedly shows, have not yet been restored; and nowhere has property of any sort escaped a severe and inexorable depreciation.

To begin with, there were on the 1st of January, 1875 of legal tender notes and national bank notes in circulation, $736,128,150, and on the 1st of May, 1878, there were $669,822,695, or an apparent diminution of $66,305,555. As an offset, however, to this, it is just to claim that the increase of gold and silver money in the country has much more than reduced all of the dismissed paper. In the Treasury alone there has been an addition since the 1st of January 1875, less coin certificates of $56,235,942, and also an addition to the coin represented by coin certificates of $80,326,200. This rubs out at once the assumption that there has been any contraction at all. I do not take into account the fractional currency, as that, so far as it has disappeared, was at once replaced by subsidary silver coins.

It should be observed that coin certificates are in constant circulation, and they must be included as perhaps the best part of paper money circulation. There is no doubt about their redemption on presentation. With such a state of facts it requires no small amount of patience to listen to impassioned tirades about contraction of the volume of available money. There has been no contraction except that done by the imagination, which diverts itself by a contraction of truth. If there is less of one sort of money there is much more of another; and its character has only changed for the better, as will be seen by the following statement:—

	Jan. 1, 1875.	May 1, 1878.
U. S. legal tender notes.	$382,000,000.00	$346,681,016.00
National bank notes.	354,000,000.00	323,141,679.00
Coin in the Treasury (less coin certificates)	44,809,784.88	101,045,256.88
Coin certificates.	24,655,300.00	54,981,500.00
Total.	$805,465,084.88	$825,849,951.88

Instead of contraction this table shows we have over $20,000,000 more money than we had in 1875.

True, not so much money has been wanted or could be used; and if the contraction sometimes charged had actually taken place, under existing circumstances it would have had no perceptible effect. Its absence would not have been noticed.

What seems to be most lacking is not so much the lack of money as the lack of confidence. The large depreciation of the stocks of many of the best banking institutions of the country shows, that while their capital has been subjected to more onerous taxation, national, State, and local, than any other kind of property in the country, they have been wholly unable for some years past to loan their capital at much profit. If they have kept up their usual line of discounts, it has been done at unremunerative rates, and at greater risks. And yet they are subjected to political reproach for not doing more when there was nothing to do. The very large amount of bank deposits is another signal proof that the demand for money has dried up, and sagacious operators have largely ceased to apply for discounts. They want confidence, and will venture nothing more than driblets until they can build on the solid rock.

* * * * * * *

A practical resumption of specie payments, will, it is true, add largely to the volume of money seeking employment, not only in the usual channels of business but in all markets, whether of the cities or of the country, and will give a more healthy activity as surely to idle labor as to idle capital. Resumption restores to gold and silver all the functions of money. Neither will then lie dormant in hidden burrows, nor be bought and kept as mere merchandise at the expense of more than an equal amount of currency, but will become coworkers with all the paper redeemable in coin at the will of the holder. A healthy augmentation of the volume of money will at once appear and the loud common-scolds against contraction will have not even the skeleton of the dead topic to point at, and no delusive watchword with which to stun the ears of honest men.

The only other vocation that will be missed will be that of the gold broker. The only tenement that will be vacated will be the gold-room of the commercial metropolis, and from that the "bulls" and "bears" may be expected to depart without asking for further reverence. Whether lovely or unlovely in life, in death they will not be divided. The premium on gold will cease to pursue any contract. Enterprises and engagements can be entered upon without palpitating apprehension that a change may occur in a single night, bringing to one or the other party grief or bankruptcy. Merchants will no longer fear that the gains of one month will be swallowed up by the losses of the next. Manufacturers will buy their raw material and sell their goods by the same standard. Ships that escaped disaster at sea will not be overtaken by disasters hardly less perilous upon their return home, from changes in the standard value of money. The industries of the country, responding to a stable reward, it is to be hoped, will have all joints lubricated and all energies in full play.

Solon Chase's Steers.

Grand Collapse of the Greenback Platform.

[From the Lewiston Journal.]

An Auburn gentleman was talking with a townsman of the great greenback leader on Friday at the Maine Central depot just before the arrival of a train, and Solon Chase Esq., stood near by. "Mr. Bearce," said the Auburn man, "your neighbor has won a wide reputation; have you ever seen those wonderfully shrunken steers which he describes in all of his speeches as being worth $100 two years ago, and now contracted to $50?" "Oh, yes!" said the Turner gentleman, "I am personally acquainted with his steers as well as with himself."

"Don't you think that they are undervalued at $50—the amount he states they have dwindled to in two years?"

"I would willingly give him $100 for them," replied Mr. Bearce.

The Auburn gentleman after further conversation requested Mr. Bearce to try and bargain for the steers with their owner. Mr. B. complied, and the Auburn gentleman relates that the following scene occurred between the Turner farmers:

Mr Bearce.—"Mr. Chase, what will you take for your steers?"

Mr Chase.—"I don't know as I care to sell them at present."

Mr B.—"I will give you one hundred dollars for them, anyhow; and if they look as well as they did when I last saw them, I will give you $110." Mr. Chase, who had persistently advertised his steers at $50, far and wide, declined to trade and the gentleman's offer remained unaccepted. Solon's tender attachment for his faithful steers and their pathetic shrinkage overpowered the love of gain which is supposed to be inherent in all mortal breasts; and this rock, the foundation upon which rested the weight of the greenback structure, has crumbled, and the omens would seem to indicate that the flimsily constructed movement will collapse in consequence.

—The Belfast Journal (dem.) says that a portion of the democratic magnates, under the lead of Marcellus Emery, desire to form an alliance with the greenbackers; and intimates that there will be a contest in the democratic state convention over the platform utterance on the question of a specie currency basis. The Journal says the ancient faith of the democracy always stood for a currency based on coin; and intimates that if this old corner stone should be overturned by the convention, the result will be a disruption of the party and a humiliating defeat at the polls. The Boston Post, the leading democratic paper in New England, says: "The effort of certain persons to engraft the greenback theory, as held by its adherents, into the democratic faith, or rather to supplant the real doctrines of its founders, is of ill-omen to the party, and threatens trouble to the country." The Maine Standard (dem.) says: "The career of the greenback party will be a very brief one, and while it may be advisable to deal gently with those who are led by the pressure of the times and plausible arguments to support the unsound theories on which it is based, it will not do to lower our flag or dilute our principles for the sake of gratifying them."

—Additional details of the outbreak among the Bannock and Shoshone Indians put a more serious face upon it. Those who are engaged in the revolt are gathered in the lava-beds of Idaho, a country whose natural defences alone will give these 300 savages the strength of an army; they are well armed, and by the capture of several ammunition wagons, have supplied themselves liberally with all the necessaries of war. The number of troops near at hand is absurdly and pitifully small, and there is much fear that, if the soldiers who have been sent North to guard the country against the hostile Sioux should be withdrawn, there will be trouble in that quarter.—Meanwhile, there is danger that the outbreak will spread. General Sherman considers the situation as "most alarming." This state of things is a terrible commentary upon the army disorganizers of the House of Representatives who have just voted to reduce by one-fifth a force which is now so small that its police duty on the Plains is only performed with infinite trouble and great expense. There can be no better refutation of the arguments of these military wiseacres than the fact that even a small outbreak among the Indians seems to put the generals at their wits' ends to know where to get the soldiers to put it down, without exposing some point which it is important to guard.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The fraud shriekers are not agreed. One of the most persistent, Jere. Black, doesn't take much stock in the Potter expedition. He says the President's title is legal to every intent and purpose, and that Mr. Hayes can be removed only by impeachment or death. He thinks he could be impeached for giving offices as rewards to men who committed frauds to make him President, but he does not believe he is guilty of doing that. It the object is to impeach Secretary Sherman, then the House ought to have made a direct attack on him. "As it is," concludes Mr. Black, "the investigation seems to be aimless. The mill is going to be sure, but there is nothing in the hopper that can be legally ground."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—The responses to Mr. Key's letter from the South are little different from those of Northern Democrats. They all agree that he has only injured himself; that his charges against the motives of Southern Congressmen are ungracious and unjustifiable, and that he has simply cast imputation on his own people. One editor remarks that it will make Independent candidates for Congress more odious than ever, by showing that they are merely the "allies of radicalism." This is cool! It is odious in the South to be an ally of the Administration, is it? This is a stingingly bitter fruit of the reconciliation policy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Boston *Journal* says that the personal friends of Congressman Hale of Maine can point to his conduct pending the passage of the Potter resolutions with an unusual degree of satisfaction. He was the republican manager, and upon him devolved the duty of looking carefully for the interests of the party in the House.

Reform Convention.

The Reform Clubs of Maine met in Convention at Norway on Wednesday of last week, and continued their sessions during that and the following day. The Norway *Advertiser* contains a complete report of proceedings, and we are indebted to that report for much information concerning the meetings.

Quite a number of delegates from remote towns in the State arrived Tuesday evening and reported to the executive committee of the Norway Reform Club, who made provisions for their entertainment. Previous to the meeting of the convention a Praise Meeting was held at Reformers' Home Hall Wednesday a. m., at 9 o'clock, of one hour and a half duration. The meeting was presided over by Rev. J. B. Fogg of Lisbon, who read a portion of Scripture and invoked Divine guidance in the deliberations of the convention and of the praise meeting. The meeting was then open for all, the time being taken up in short exhortations, singing and prayer. An era of good feeling prevailed, and its results were propitious for good. The meeting was closed by singing and a benediction.

At 11 o'clock a. m., the hour set for the call of the Convention, Concert Hall was well filled with cultured ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the State. Bro. Eustis of Dixfield being selected to preside, thanked the Convention for the distinguished honor, and immediately after proceeded to the completion of a permanent organization. Choice of Bro. E. C. Torsey of Winthrop, was made for secretary. Motion being made that a vice-President from each club represented be invited to the platform, the sense of the meeting was declared unanimous in its favor, and each gentleman promptly responded as his name was called. The remainder of the forenoon was taken up in the appointment of committees and arrangements for future programme. Adjourned until 2 o'clock.

The afternoon was filled with a large number of temperance speeches by members from all parts of the State, and with singing.

Bro. Bridgham of Buckfield presented the pledge for signatures. His eloquent, earnest appeal for signatures had the effect of securing about twenty-five names, and the excellent music which had interspersed the afternoon exercises, added much to the general enthusiasm and interest.

The evening exercises opened with a praise meeting at 6:30 o'clock. This was conducted in a lively manner for one hour when the mass meeting was called to order by President Eustis. Mr. Eustis, on this occasion proved himself to be the right man in the right place. Being full of ardor he inspired his brothers with similar enthusiasm, and by judicious management avoided all delays and everything which could cause coldness to fall upon the meeting. For some two hours an uninterrupted stream of temperance talk and song filled the upper air of concert hall, while all below was a dense mass of spectators. This was by far the most enthusiastic meeting we ever witnessed, and must do much to arouse new interests in the cause. Geo. F. Hammond, Esq., represented, in an able manner the Paris Hill Club, of which he is President. Mr. Forster of Buckfield, a man of large wealth, shew his interest by leaving a business man of Boston to follow him to Norway, and do his business after the meeting had adjourned. We mention this incident to show the spirit of those engaged in this work. They literally obey the injunction of the Master to leave all and follow Him.

Thursday morning, the praise meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Pres. Eustis, who on account of other business placed the meeting in charge of Bro. Pierson. The hymn "I need thee every hour" was sung, after which prayer was offered by Bro. Freeman, followed by many others.

Remarks were made by Bro's McFarland, Freeman, Southworth, Lovejoy and others, interspersed with singing by the audience. The time being limited, the remarks were necessarily short, but were pithy and pointed. A large audience was in attendance, and much interest in the temperance cause was manifested. The meeting closed at 9 o'clock by singing "All hail the power of Jesus' name."

The business meeting was called to order at a little after nine o'clock by the President, Bro. Eustis; and was opened with prayer by Rev. John B. Fogg of Lisbon. Several additional delegates were given seats in the convention. The various committees were by motion of Bro. Kelley, requested to present their reports. The committee on location of next convention reported in favor of Bangor, to be held in September. Report accepted after some discussion. The committee on appointment of State Temperance committee reported J. F. Stanley of Paris, as member from Oxford County.

The following resolutions were presented by the appropriate committee, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the great success which has attended the Iron Clad movement during the few brief years of its existence, is due to a faithful reliance upon the mercy and power of Almighty God and to a strict adherence to our principles which we hereby reaffirm to be non-sectarian, non-political, and non-prosecuting, and our motto to be "Charity for all and malice toward none."

Resolved, That in the Ladies Aid societies throughout the State, we recognize a tower of strength which has sustained and supported us so effectually in our work, and our hearty wish and prayer to God for the members of that organization is that they may never be cursed with drunken husbands, fathers, brothers, or sons.

Resolved, That there is no safety in any middle ground, and we discountenance the drinking of cider, beer, and all such small drinks by those who profess to be temperance men.

Resolved, That we feel the need of a wide-awake and well conducted temperance journal which shall at all times give full reports of the progress of the temperance work in Maine and elsewhere, and that in the "*Talk of the Day*" published at Lewiston by S. W. Woodbury, we recognize such a paper and recommend it to temperance men everywhere.

Resolved, That we take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the kind and hospitable treatment which we have received at the hands of the good people of Norway, who have so generously opened to us their hearts and homes, and that our thanks are kindly tendered to them; also to the choir and orchestra for the excellent music which they have furnished for the sessions of this convention, and to the Universalist Society for their courtesy in granting us the use of this hall in which to hold our meetings. And to those newspapers which so cheerfully published the call for this convention without pay.

Following is a brief of delegates' reports:

Bro. Melley of Winthrop Reform Club, reported a membership of nearly 300; Bro. Merrill of the Portland Club, reported 46 members in good standing; Clinton Reform Club numbers over 125, Ladies' Aid over 100; Bath Club numbers about 40; So. Brunswick Club numbers 86; Brunswick Club numbers 360; Buckfield Club numbers about 70, Ladies' Aid 110; West Poland, 80 members; Norway, 110; Ladies' Aid, 75; Bangor Club about 75; Reading room and library open day and evening; Ladies' Crusade has 175 members; Union Club, 100 members; Ladies' Aid, 75; Harrison Club, 60 members; Ladies' Aid 100; own property valued at about $1000; Thomaston Club 118 members; Ladies' Aid, 110; Morrison's Corner Club, 113 members; Ladies' Aid, 37; North Gorham Club, 200 members; Lisbon Club, 300 members; Topsham Club, 76 members; Bryant's Pond Club, 110 members; Lewiston Club, 100 members; Waterville Club, 125 members; Paris Hill Club, 75 members; Bolster's Mills Club, 40 members; Yarmouth Club, 100 members; Skowhegan Club, 650 members; Canton Club. 487 members; Ladies' Aid, 130; Ferry Village Club, 175 members; Ladies' Aid, 100; Augusta Club, 750 members; C. W. Templars, 200; Club in suburbs, 80; Madison Centre Club, 200 members; Calais Club, 940 members; Dixfield Club, 500 members; North Waterford Club, 80 members.

Thursday evening was devoted to another enthusiastic mass meeting. Speakers were limited to seven minutes, and no time was wasted. Among other remarks President Eustis in a brief speech referred to a Juveuile club at his home in Dixfield, which numbered 100. He desired to offer a sentiment to the brothers which he had in the years of his dissipation so often drank to his companions, as follows: "Here's hoping in ascending the hill of prosperity we may never meet a friend." The "meeting of a friend" implied a downward tendency, and his constant prayer would be for the prosperity of reformed men.

The convention adjourned with the best of feelings, "in love with Reform Conventions" and with the people of Norway, who treated the delegates with their usual hospitality and cheerfulness.

SOFT MONEY.

An Oxford County Man Arrested for Running a Private Mint.

[From the Lewiston Daily Journal.]

Thursday, Mr. Samuel Booth, a Lincoln street trader, reported to the City Marshal that a man had attempted to pass a counterfeit silver half-dollar upon him for a piece of tobacco. The Marshal subsequently found a man answering to his description on Cedar Street, and arrested him. As they were crossing the canal bridge, the Marshal's prisoner quickly snatched from his pocket a handful of coin and threw it into the water. The Marshal questioned him closely, but he refused to give his name, residence or occupation, or any clue whereby information concerning himself could be reached. He was imprisoned and the Marshal commenced to investigate.

A boy was hired to dive into the canal but he could not find the money. After pumping the prisoner closely, the Marshal ascertained that last summer he had worked at Mr. Eveleth's in Auburn. The Marshal drove out to Mr. Eveleth's, who said he knew the man, who had worked for him, but did not know his name or present residence.

Officer Maxwell of Auburn, looked over the man and decided that he had seen him about Keene's block, Auburn. Messrs. Quimby and Maxwell proceeded to Keene's block at five o'clock Thursday afternoon and found that the man hired two rooms there, and that his name was L. G. Washburn.

The Marshal had taken Washburn's keys, and his rooms were entered and examined. In his trunk they discovered $11 in counterfeit halves and quarters, a lump of clay, some pewter, glass, calcine plaster, odd pieces of metal (some of which had been melted), a moulding box, a long handled small melting pot, files, knives, wax, etc. They found about his premises a charcoal receptacle with a blast pipe attached to connect with a blowing machine, where his fire for melting had been put. His trunk, contents and the charcoal box were taken to the police station. His room-mate and room-mate's brother were arrested and held on suspicion.

Washburn is a tall, dark complexioned man, apparently thirty years of age. It was ascertained by letters found in his trunk that he came from Byron, Me., and was a member of the school committee of that town. He had also been a Justice of the Peace. He said to an officer that he had worked one day for an Auburn gentleman, who had given him the counterfeit half dollar which he attempted to pass.

CHILDREN'S GOODS.—The Paris Hill M'f'g. Co., has a good stock of baby carriages on hand for sale. These carriages are neatly upholstered, and painted, and for durability, style and finish, cannot be surpassed. The Company is also making a splendid thing in the line of carts and wagons for children. These goods serve to keep children out of doors, on pleasant days, thus giving them health, and tired mothers a rest.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Monday evening, May 6th, by Rev. E. P. Payson, Mr. Geo. H. Bessey and Miss Jessie F. Clemons, daughter of A. B. Clemons, Esq.

Mr. Geo. H. Bessey and Miss Jessie Clemons, daughter of A. B. Clemons were married at the residence of the bride's parents on Monday evening last, in the presence of a large number of their relatives and friends. A wedding supper was spread, numerous presents were left by invited guests, and the young couple were ushered into that more blissful and perfect life under the most auspicious circumstances.

We clip the above items from the Naugatuck Valley Sentinel, published at Ansonia, Conn. Mr. Bessey is a native of Paris, and resided for several years at Norway. His many friends in this vicinity will be pleased to learn of his success, and the estimation in which he is held by those of his adopted home. The wedding is also pleasantly noticed by New Haven papers.

—The bill to repeal the bankrupt law, to take effect September 1, has passed both branches of Congress, and now goes to the President.

TOWN ITEMS.

BETHEL.—The Bethel Savings Bank makes a very good showing, as will be seen by the late report of Bank Examiner Bolster. There are $3,660.00 over all liabilities, and the investments have been made so as to ensure the greatest security. At the annual meeting, the following officers were elected: O. H. Mason, Timothy Walker, W. H. Goddard, S. D. Philbrook, Ceylon Rowe, J. M. Philbrook, and L. B. Twitchell, Trustees; O. H. Mason, President; Hon. E. Foster, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. All patrons of the Bank are more than satisfied with its management.

The Universalist society in this place is prospering, under the charge of Rev. Mr. Bosserman. They have commenced to repair their church and to paint and frescoe the inside. The ladies started out recently to procure subscriptions for a chandelier, but their work was stopped short by the generous offer of Messrs. O. H. and Ayers Mason, who agreed to donate a chandelier worth fifty dollars, to aid the good work. This donation was thankfully received, as its merits deserved it should be.

EAST BETHEL.—Our farmers feel a little more at ease, as they have got through the most busy part of the season.

Corn is up and looking well. Some fields will be hoed this week.

Grain is looking finely. More wheat has been sown in this vicinity this spring than common. Our farmers not going to be scared before they are hurt, have planted the usual quantity of potatoes. Last week T. P. Blake filled a car for the Boston market, for which he paid 25 and 40 cents per bushel.

Quite a number of our hop growers have become disgusted with the business and forsaken it entirely, while some others still remain in the business, waiting for the *Greenback party* to have its say and shell out the scrip.

The grass crop will be rather light unless we have considerable rain through this month.

A. M. Bean and Eugene Bean are about to leave for Texas.

EAST BUCKFIELD, June 1.—On the evening of Decoration day a delegation from Nezinscot Lodge, including H. Waldron, D. T., visited Crystal Wave. Among the interesting exercises, were vocal and instrumental music, remarks for the good of the Order by members of both lodges, the reading of the two hundred and eighteenth No. of the semi-monthly Pearl, by Mrs. Sarah Sampson and Mrs. Abbie M. Bicknell. For want of time the Resolve for discussion was laid upon the table for one week. The graves of the following who volunteered to crush the rebellion, interred at this place, were decorated with symbols of patriotism and affection, by hearts who do not forget: Wm. B. DeCoster, parents living, two sons went; Clinton Forbes, father living, two sons went; Wm. H. Irish, mother living, two sons went; Jas. B. Bryant, wife and mother living, three sons went; J. Ellmore Young, mother living, six sons and step-son went, also one son enlisted in the U. S. army for five years, before the rebellion, not heard from. All the parents now live in the vicinity of the East Church.

Moses Thomes, one of the apothecaries at the village, has accepted the office of engineer on the Buckfield R. R., being the right man in the right place.

The prospects of the farming community are bright. They see the silver lining on the long black cloud. No loafers. HARTFORD.

FRYEBURG.—Heavy frost Thursday night, killing corn, beans and garden vegetables in this vicinity.

W. H. Tarbox has moved into his new house next the church. He is now at work on his stable in connection.

Wm. Morton & Son of Portland, have a fine assortment of flower plants for house and garden, for sale at Mrs. E. G. Fife & Co's.

The greenbackers do not seem to take root and flourish on the pine plain, and we think the White mountain air is bad for their cause.

The Methodist parsonage is up and being finished. Located on McNeal street.

L. L. Howard has just completed a fine granite monument for D. R. Hastings Esq. and Eben Weeks, to be placed in the lower cemetery.

Mrs. John L. Osgood has recovered sufficiently to be brought home from her father's home at Stow, and also to ride out pleasant weather.

NORWAY.—A grand fourth of July celebration is to be held in this village. A large sum of money has been raised for the purpose, and matters have been placed in the hands of a competent committee. Among the attractions there will be a procession of military and other organizations, an oration, a horse trot a shooting match at glass balls, and a display of fire work in the evening. Norway never does anything by halves, and those who wish for a real celebration should plan to spend the day in that village.

OXFORD, June 7.—A Concert and Strawberry Festival were held in the schoolhouse last Friday evening, under the auspices of the Congregational society. Home talent was assisted by the "Higher Sisters" and Mr. Silas P. Burnham of Norway.

Miss Pendexter, teacher of the Grammar school, closed her school on Wednesday last, being summoned home by the illness of her father. Mr. Black of Paris Hill, took her place the following day, and will complete the term. The Primary school began last week, in charge of Miss Augusta Jones of Norway.

By direction of the town, the Select men have purchased a fine hearse, and are now erecting a suitable building to receive it, in the north-east corner of the cemetery back of the Congregational church.

PARIS.—A little girl came into this village, one day last week, with her face terribly lacerated by the teeth of a dog. Dr. Brown dressed the wound. Such dogs should suffer an ounce of lead.

Unity Club had a very pleasant time at its business meeting Wednesday evening. Literary exercises relieved the monotony of business.

Two street lamps have been placed near the Baptist Church, and one before the parsonage, by efforts of the ladies.

The march of improvement inaugurated by the Unity Club, progresses. A large wood pile which has long stood south of Hutchinson & Newell's store, was removed to a spot behind the building last week. A most desirable change of base.

Our road surveyors have made commendable improvements upon the highway. A large under-drain was laid under the mud-hole by the new cemetery, and numerous culverts have been built to carry off surplus water without washing the roads. Unsightly sign posts have been straightened, removed, or supplied anew, and a general overhauling has been given to the roads.

It is proposed to have a field-day, in the near future, to burn brush-piles and cut up weeds which grow by the roadside in the village.

Now is the time when every man driveth his own cow to pasture and seeth her home in the evening, for it costeth seventy-five cents a head to pasture them by the wayside, or to allow small boys to leave them in herds upon the common.

Paris Hill Reform Club will hold a meeting at the Whittemore School-house next Sunday at 2 p. m. It is hoped that there will be a good representation present.

So. PARIS.—N. D. Bolster is about to sell all the goods in the old brick store at auction. The sale will begin next Saturday, and continue till all are disposed of.

WEST PARIS.—About 8 o'clock Sunday night, Mr. Thomas Dunham, of Snow's Falls, in this town, called on Deputy Sheriff Stacy, and informed him that between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon, while himself and family were at church, his house had been broken into, and a small trunk, containing all his valuable papers, money, bonds, &c., had been stolen. In a few moments the officer was on the hunt; and after putting men on the lookout at different points, he went to the house of Mr. D. and soon satisfied himself that a young man by the name of Arthur Whiting, who was in the employ of Mr. D. was the culprit, and being charged by the officer with the crime, he soon owned up. He had broken a pane of glass in a back window, built a fire in the wood shed and let it burn awhile and then put it out—and scattered things around promiscuously in the house to mislead. The property was all recovered, and the young man taken into custody. X.

FIRE.—The buildings owned and occupied by Wallace J. Everett, on what is known as the Deacon Thayer place, in Paris, were burned Monday morning. Mr. Everett arose at about four o'clock, started a fire in the stove, did his chores, and drove his cattle to pasture. On returning, he saw fire issuing from the north side of his roof. He gave an alarm, and the neighbors quickly assembled, and by their efforts most all of the household furniture, farming tools, &c., were saved. The house, sheds, barn and other buildings, were totally destroyed. Loss about $2000, insured for $1200. It is supposed that the fire caught in an upper chamber through a defect in the chimney. In August 1870, the barn on this place was struck by lightning and burned; again last fall, the house caught from a defective flue, but the fire was extinguished by Mr. Everett. The third effort is proverbially a successful one, and the fire fiend has again proven the truth of that proverb.

FIRE IN BROWNFIELD.—The farm buildings of Albert Hill of Brownfield, were burned Thursday evening. The house took fire from a lamp at about 10 o'clock and it was impossible to extinguish the flames. But little of the furniture was saved. There was an insurance of $1300 in a Springfield Company, which will cover the loss. The policy had been renewed but a few days previous to the fire.

BORN.

In Lawrence, Mass., May 10, to the wife of Cyrus Lawrence, a daughter.

DIED.

In Abbot Village, May 9th, Sarah P. Walton, aged 68 years, and 9 days.

In Woodstock, May 29, at the residence of E. G. Whitman, Mrs. Rhoda Swan, aged 79 years, and 7 mos.

Weather Report.

Temperature last week at 7 A. M.

Sunday, 54° clear; Monday, 60° cloudy; Tuesday, 64° foggy; Wednesday, 69° clear; Thursday, 49° clear; Friday, 44° clear; Saturday, 56° clear.

Resolutions.

Resolves passed by the Ladies Temperance Aid Society of Buckfield:—

Whereas, our Heavenly Father has been pleased to remove from our society, by death, our beloved sister, Mrs. Cyrus Spaulding. Therefore,

Resolved.—That in the death of Sister Spaulding, we have lost a highly esteemed and honored member of our society, and a faithful patron of the cause of Temperance.

Resolved.—That while we thus deeply feel her loss in our own circle, we also as deeply appreciate her many virtues, which rendered her an honored member of society, a kind and sympathetic Christian lady.

Resolved.—That we will cherish her memory in our hearts, that her virtues, which crowned her life with joy and calm resignation, may still linger with us, and sometimes reveal a silver lining to the clouds of our own lives.

Resolved.—That we extend to her surviving family, our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, feeling it can bring but inadequate consolation, yet trusting her pleasant memory, and the loving care of the Great Master may soften the bitterness of their sorrow.

Resolved.—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased sister, and a copy be entered on our records, and a copy be inserted in the Oxford Democrat.

MRS. CHAS. WITHINGTON,
MISS M. E. STORER,
Committee on resolutions.

Buckfield, June 5, 1878.

—It seems as if Anderson's statement when under cross-examination by Congressman Reed, that he gave his testimony under oath before the Senate Committee in the winter of 1877, "*with the intent to deceive the committee*," ought to stamp an evidence coming from him as absolutely worthless. To use the perjured statements of such a man to smirch the President and Secretary of the Treasury, is an insult to fair-minded men.

VEGETINE
IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL PHYSICIANS.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS CO., LONG ISLAND, N.Y.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the *Dyspepsia* for over forty years, and have had the *Chronic Diarrhœa* for over six months, and have tried most every thing; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure *Dyspepsia*. I commenced using it, and continued doing so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.
By Dr. T. B. FORBES, M.D., for
MRS. WM. H. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE
For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.
The Doctor's Certificate.
Read it.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON CO., ILL., Jan. 14, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have been suffering from a *Rose Cancer* on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for *Cancer* and *Cancerous Humors*. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself begining to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of Vegetine, the *Cancer* came out almost bodily.
CARRIE DEFORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of our very best women. DR. S. H. FOWLERS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE
I regard it as a Valuable FAMILY MEDICINE.

JAN. 1, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in saying, that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.
Truly yours
REV. WM. MCDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known throughout the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE
The M. D's have it.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.
S. B. DE PRIEST, M.D., *Druggist*.
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE,
PREPARED BY
H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

NORWAY, June 5, 1878.

Mr. Editor:—

In a late issue of the *Oxford Democrat* there appeared an article entitled "A Mystic Phantom," describing the outlines of two persons, as appearing in two different views recently taken of the interior of the Congregationalist church at South Paris. Your correspondents, being somewhat interested in the presence of spiritual phenomena of purer realms, made a visit to the old structure for the purpose of a personal examination, accompanied by a friend and a practiced photographer to witness if possible such a grand phenomenon as described by said article.—Upon entering the church, we were doubly assured of the presence of the outline; for behold there it sat in the same penitent attitude in the left hand gallery as if listening to a most eloquent sermon as in days of yore. Desiring to hold in our grasp "the inhabitant of a purer world," we cautiously advanced to the object, which was nothing more than what is wont to be found in any old church. In fact the phantom had been years accumulating on the wall by the lack of soap and water. Simply the phantom was the dirt upon the partition, caused by persons coming in contact with the wall and depositing his or her share of the phantom made of hair and other foreign matter, causing light and dark spots somewhat in the form of a person which being transformed by imagination became the object spoken of.

C. H. FOSTER,
G. R. HOWE,
M. N. PACKARD,
DON. C. SEITZ.

Beware of Worthless Imitations. Inquire for *Adamson's Botanic Balsam*. Take no other, see that the name of F. W. Kinsman is blown in the glass. It cures Asthma, Coughs, Colds, &c. 35 cts.

Beautiful Helen no doubt had a fine complexion, but it is more than doubtful whether it exceeded in purity the complexions of the ladies who use that inimitable auxiliary of female loveliness, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Sold by all druggists.

HILL'S HAIR & WHISKER DYE, Black or Brown, 50c. junel1-4w

WICKED FOR CLERGYMEN.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs, called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."
jn4-2w Rev.——, Washington, D. C.

STATE CONVENTION.—The Greenbackers of Maine met in convention at Lewiston last week, and nominated Joseph L. Smith of Oldtown, as their candidate of Governor. Mr. Smith is a man for wealth and a bondholder. This shows the consistency of the movement.

—Mark Twain told a newspaper reporter that he was going abroad in order to find a place to write, where he would not be disturbed once a day. It is singular that it never occurred to him to remain at home and secure a desk in a store that doesn't advertise.—*Norristown Herald.*

—The Boston *Globe* publishes a letter from Gen. J. L. Chamberlain, giving a qualified endorsement to the Rev. Mr. Murray's idea of an unsectarian church. Believing in the orthodox doctrine and admiring the Congregational system, he nevertheless thinks an unsectarian church, while it would not be a home for the members of the parish churches, might be a home for strangers, and do a good work in any large community.

CLARKE'S TOOTH ACHE DROPS *cure instantly.*

The Virgin Family.

The following brief sketch of the emigrant ancestor of the Virgin family of New England, is copied from a letter written by the late Hon. Peter C. Virgin of Rumford in 1864, when he was eighty-one years of age. It may be of interest to some of your readers:

"My grandfather, Ebenezer Virgin, came from England in 1722. He stopped in Tyngsboro, Mass. His brother went to Virginia and I know nothing farther in relation to him. My grandfather afterwards went to Pennacook, now Concord, N. H., and was one of the persons who purchased that town, of Massachusetts. He married his wife in Andover, Mass. Her dame was Mary Chandler. He took up a farm on the east side of the river, and had four sons and one daughter. The sons were Phineas, John, William and Ebenezer, Jr. The latter was my father. My mother was Dorcas, daughter of Henry Lovejoy, who built the first grist mill erected in Concord. After the mill was built, the proprietors built a log garrison near it, to protect the inhabitants in the vicinity, from the Indians, the families living in the garrison.

My grandfather was a soldier in a company raised to protect the settlers from the Indians. My mother had twelve children, of whom I am the youngest. My brothers and sisters have all gone to their long home. Five died in Concord; the others in Vermont, Maine and New Orleans. I was born July 24, 1783. When I was eight years of age, I went to live with my sister Sutton in Epsome, and commenced the study of Latin. When I was twelve years old I went to Salisbury Academy and was there two years. I then went to Phillips Academy and there fitted for college. I entered Harvard College and left in my third year. I then commenced the study of law at Westford, Mass., with John Abbott and remained one year. Then I went to Haverhill, Mass., and remained there three years in the office of John Varnum. I then came to Rumford, Me., and had to spend six months in Judge Dana's office before I could be admitted to practice. * * * In 1818 I was chosen Representative to the Massachusetts Legislature, and again in 1819. I was chosen a delegate to the Convention which formed the Constitution of Maine, ane was elected a member of the first Maine Legislature. I was County Attorney for Oxford County, chief justice of the Court of Sessions, and have been town clerk, selectman, treasurer and postmaster.

My father went to Bunker Hill but his company arrived too late to take any part in the battle. My brother Elijah was in the army of the Revolution, and was at West Point when Benedict Arnold ran away. My uncle Phineas was in the battle of Saratoga under Gen. Stark."

We have omitted such portions of the letter as related to more personal matters. For many years Peter Chandler Virgin was one of the best known citizens of Oxford County. He continued to attend the terms of the Court at Paris some time after he was eighty years of age, and was called the Nestor of the Oxford bar. He was well versed in the law, and was a safe counsellor. His venerable figure and snow white locks, will long be remembered by those who knew him. He died in 1871, aged 88 years.—Three of his children survive, viz: Mrs. Otis C. Bolster of South Paris, Patrick H. Virgin a farmer in Rumford, and Hon. Wm. Wirt Virgin of the Supreme Court.

Ebenezer Virgin the emigrant, was a young man when he came to America.—So far as we know he is the ancestor of all who bear this name in the United States. He came first to that part of old Dunstable which was afterward set off and incorporated as Tyngsboro. This was then a border town and when settlements were pushed further up the Merrimac, and Concord then called by the Indian name of Pennacook, and subsequently incorporated as Rumford, but afterwards changed to Concord, was granted, he became an original proprietor. This was about the year 1725. He was one of the very first to move into the new plantation being there previous to 1729. Dr. Bouton, the historian of Concord, speaks of him in high terms, as a man of honor, integrity and ability, and a very useful man in the Colony. He died in 1766.

Two of Peter C. Virgin's brothers came to Maine and both settled in Rumford. One was Simon, who lived on a farm a short distance below Rumford Corner. We believe that Patrick H. Virgin now occupies the same farm. Another brother, we do not recall his name, was the father of Ebenezer and Jonathan Virgin, formerly well known citizens of Rumford. Other branches of the Virgin family settled in East Rumford and we believe a family of the name was quite early in Canton. INDEX.

Augusta, June 5, 1878.

—Lost, Monday morning, between the residence of J. T. Clark and the Hubbard House, Paris Hill, a red pocket book, containing two ten dollar bills on the Nashua, N. H., National Bank, and other papers of value. The finder will be rewarded on leaving same at this office.

DEDICATION.—The Congregationa Church in Albany will be dedicated Friday, the 14th inst. Services commence at half-past two in the afternoon. L.

Albany, June 4, 1878

S. RICHARDS, JR., the well known jeweler, of So. Paris, warns persons against sending goods to him without having them properly addressed to him as they may be left elsewhere, if not so marked. See what he says about the matter in another col.

—Messrs. Isaac Smith's Sons & Co., of New York, the well-known umbrella house, expressed themselves as follows on the value of newspaper advertising:

If what you have to say be strictly true, say it in a good newspaper. Its readers are intelligent, will appreciate a bargain, and of every such customer you make an advertiser. For forty-seven years *nine-tenths* of our advertising has been done on this plan, and of the whole expenditure, all that we regret is confined in the *other tenth*.

Real Estate Transfers.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Matilda Poor to Horace Billings, stand in Brownfield; Henry Gary to Geo. M. McKeen, land in Lovell; Nathan Andrews to Eben S. Fox, small piece of land in Lovell; Alonzo Smith to Alonzo R. Strout, farm in Sweden; John Bachelder to Dorothy Nutter, piece of land in Fryeburg; Minnie R. Colby Guard. to Albert Colby, piece of land in Fryeburg; Albert Knight to Charles Tibbetts, piece of land in Sweden.

S. C. HOBBS, Reg'r.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for

Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will Revive you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work,

Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your every day duties; or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work,

Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,

Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk **anywhere**, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, **without intoxicating,**

Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

FOR SALE BY A. M. Hammond, Paris Hill; A. M. Gerry, So. Paris; G. R. Wiley, Bethel.

IT IS WORTH A TRIAL.

"I WAS troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth a trial."—(Father.) jn4-2w

COMMON SENSE.

Many imagine all advertised medicines to be worthless nostrums, and indiscriminately condemn them; but is it not injustice to the thousands of respectable citizens who give voluntary evidence of benefits received, to thus question and doubt their veracity and integrity? Fairbank's standard scales are extensively advertised. Does it necessarily follow that they are inferior in make, and less accurate than others? Have they not been demonstrated to be among the best? Again, is it common sense to suppose that a physician with capital could be induced to hazard it and a hard earned reputation upon a worthless article? R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary and Invalid's Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., is the proprietor of the most popular family medicines in the market. His reputation as a skillful surgeon and physician has been established for many years. Would physicians and clergy, after having tested his medicines thoroughly, unite in commending them to the afflicted, if they possessed no merit? The undersigned take pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce and his Family Medicines to all who may need them:

C. R. Parchild, M.D., Seneca, N.Y.; W. B. Cousins, M.D., Albia, Iowa; M. J. McClellan, M.D., Garrattsville, N. Y.; W. F. Hazleton, M. D., Silver Lake, Kan.; F. S. Miner, M. D., Veazie, Nev.; Geo. Dieterich, M. D., 165 Vine Street, Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Sherrod, M. D., Paoli, Ind.; Geo. B. Chapman, M. D., Plattsmouth, Neb.; T. J. Casper, M. D., Springfield, Ohio; James H. Porter, Gorham, N.H.; D. E. Wells, M. D., Bristol, N. H.; J. A. Miller, M. D., San Leandro, Cal.; J. N. Camp, M. D., Baldam, Mo.; Jos. S. Burr, M. D., W. Lafayette, O.; Rev. E. S. Harmon, Elsah, Ill.; Rev. Isaac N. Augustin, Shipman, Ill.; Rev. Thos. O'Reiley, Newman, Kan.; Rev. L. Weston, Bucklin, Mo.; Rev. L. A. Dawson, Homer, Ill.; Rev. W. S. Long, Graham, N. C.; Rev. Andrew Adams, Calhoun, Ga.; Rev. A. P. Moore, 712 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.; Rev. L. A. Thayer, M. D., Baconsburg, Ohio; Rev. I. P. Proffit, Palmyra, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Boyd, Falls City, Pa.; J. Spencer, Union City, Mich.; Geo. C. Bazzill, Renovo, Pa.; Mrs. M. Kerns, Palmyra, Mo.; Mrs. E. R. Daley, Metropolis, Ill.; Samuel Farner, Java, Ohio; Sisters of Charity, St. Vincent's Asylum, Troy, N. Y.

New Advertisements.

Established 1850.

S. RICHARDS, Jr.,

WATCH-MAKER!

South Paris, Maine.

CAUTION.—Be very careful how you send Watches to be repaired, as many have been called for here, but were found at another shop. I do not offer a premium to carriers. Bring your Watch yourself if possible, but if you cannot, then pack your watch carefully in a small box, *Write my Name* upon it, then carriers will not dare to deliver to any other person. After this date all watches cleaned or repaired by me will have my printed card in the back case, and I may have to publish the names of the persons who have imposed upon me and my customers.

South Paris, June 11, 1878. tf

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Alonzo H. Chadbourne of Oxford, in the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage, dated the tenth day of January, A. D. 1876, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 173, Page 174, did convey to me, the subscriber, the following described real estate, viz:—A certain tract or parcel of land situated in said Oxford, containing ninety-six acres, more or less, being the homestead farm of the said Alonzo H. Chadbourne, and precisely the same premises deeded to said Chadbourne, by Chandler Record, by his deed of warranty, dated Nov. 24, 1866, and recorded in Oxford Records, Book 159, Page 289, to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars; and whereas, the conditions of said mortgage deed having been broken, I therefore, hereby, claim a foreclosure of the same, in accordance with the provisions of the Statutes in such case made and provided, and give this notice for that purpose.

E. R. HOLMES.

Oxford, June 7, 1878. jel1-3w

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that the has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of ABBY C. HOLT, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: she therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ELVIRA A. HOLT.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the [illegible] JAMES EVANS, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs, he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JAMES EVANS, JR.

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor on the estate of

JOSHUA AMES, late of Denmark

in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

STEPHEN H. AMES.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

WILLIAM M. ROLFE, late of Norway

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ALICE A. ROLFE.

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ISAAC A. THAYER, late of Oxford

in said County deceased by giving bonds as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

CHARLES H. THAYER.

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of

ALBERT G. GLINES, late of Rumford

in said county deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

DAVID KNAPP.

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of

JOHN CLEMENT, late of Rumford

in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

HENRY ABBOTT.

May 21, 1878.

STATEMENT

OF THE STANDING AND CONDITION OF

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK,--BETHEL,--May 27th, 1878.

O. H. MASON, PRESIDENT. ENOCH FOSTER, JR., TREASURER.

LIABILITIES.

Deposits,		$60,143 22	
Reserved Fund,		1,451 40	
Profits,		188 47	
Bills Payable,		2,000 00	
			$63,783 19

RESOURCES.

	Par Value.	Market and estimated value.	Charged on books.	
Public Funds Owned.				
County of Cook Bonds 7s. 1880, Ill.,	$500 00	$515 00	$518 75	$518 75
City of Lewiston, 6s, M'l 1913, Me.,	5,000 00	5,150 00	4,980 00	
Portland, 6s. R. R. aid, 1907,	9,000 00	9,270 00	8,480 83	
Town of Bethel, 6s. M'l. 1883,	400 00	400 00	400 00	
Total Public Funds of Maine,	$14,400 00			$13,899 83
Bank Stock Owned.				
Norway National, Norway, Me.,	2,500 00	2,750 00	2,712 50	2,712 50
Safe (charged off),		300 00		
Loans on Bank Stock.				
Norway National, Norway, Me.,		1,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
On Savings Bank Book.				
Bethel Savings Bank, Bethel, Me.,		200 00	200 00	200 00
On Railroad Bonds.				
Androscoggin and Kennebec, Me.,		500 00	500 00	500 00
To Municipalities.				
Town of Bethel,		7,272 99	7,272 99	
" Newry,		343 47	343 47	
Total to Municipalities of Maine,				$7,616 46
Loans on Mortgages of Real Estate,		32,102 34	32,102 34	32,102 34
Loans on Names alone,		3,473 32	3,473 32	3,473 32
Loans on Neat Stock,		271 00	271 00	271 00
Cash on hand,		1,527 99	1,527 99	1,527 99
Unpaid Accrued Interest,		1,288 54		
		$66,364 65		$63,783 19
Due depositers and including other Liabilities,		62,697 36		
Surplus above all liabilities,		$3,667 29		

Annual expenses, $250.00

The Bonds and Securities of this Bank are kept in the Safety Deposit Vault, Portland.

june4-3w W. W. BOLSTER, *Bank Examiner.*

STATEMENT

OF THE STANDING AND CONDITION OF

SOUTH PARIS SAVINGS BANK,--SOUTH PARIS,---MAY 28, 1878.

ALVA SHURTLEFF, PRESIDENT. GEORGE A. WILSON, TREASURER

LIABILITIES.

Deposits,		$103,210 35	
Reserved Fund,		1,700 00	
Interest,		194 69	
			$105,105 04

RESOURCES.

	Par Value.	Market and estimated value.	Charged on books.	
Bank Stock Owned.				
Canal National, Portland,	$700 00	$1,050 00	$961 50	
Cumberland National, Portland,	80 00	100 00	122 00	
First National, Portland,	3,400 00	4,692 00	4,634 50	
National Shoe and Leather, Auburn,	10,000 00	10,000 00	10,200 00	
Total Bank Stock of Maine,	$14,180 00			$15,918 00
Railroad Bonds Owned.				
Maine Central, 7s. (consolidated) 1912,	4,000 00	3,480 00	3,840 00	3,840 00
Sale,		600 00	700 00	700 00
Loans on Public Funds.				
City of Portland Bonds,		40 00	40 00	
Town of Fryeburg,		700 00	700 00	
Total on Public Funds of Maine,				$740 00
On Bank Stock.				
First National, Portland, Me.,		750 00	750 00	750 00
On Savings Bank Books.				
Norway Savings Bank, Norway,		300 00	300 00	
Portland Savings Bank, Portland,		100 00	100 00	
South Paris Savings Bank, Paris,		165 00	165 00	
Total on Savings Bank Books of Me,				$565 00
On Corporation Stock.				
West Paris Steam Mill Co., Paris, Me.,		100 00	100 00	100 00
To Corporations.				
Paris Hill Manufacturing Co., Paris, Me.,		5,000 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
Loans on Mortgages of Real Estate,		74,108 58	74,108 58	74,108 58
" Machinery, Pianos, Printing Press, and Buildings,		2,300 00	2,300 00	2,300 00
Insurance Account,		40 50	40 50	40 50
Expense Account,			50 67	50 67
Cash on hand,		992 29	992 29	992 29
Unpaid Accrued Interest,		1,167 19		
		$105,685 56		$105,105 04
Due depositers and including other Liabilities,		104,131 78		
Surplus above all Liabilities,		$1,553 78		

Annual Expenses, $700.00.

The Bonds and Securities of this Bank are kept in the Safety Deposit Vault, Portland.

june4-3w W. W. BOLSTER, *Bank Examiner.*

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES!

The undersigned, have now on hand, a fine assortment of Children's Carriages, which they will sell very low for CASH.

Please call and see them before purchasing elsewhere.

PARIS HILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Paris, Me. May 28, 1878.

SPRING OPENING!

HERE I am before you with the latest style HAT, latest style COLLAR and SHIRT, COAT, PANTS and VEST to match. Also, all the best styles and patterns for the spring and summer of

1878.

Having just returned from Boston, with the largest line of

WOOLENS, DOESKINS, West of England BROAD-CLOTHS, Foreign WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES and TRIMMINGS to Match,

and with an experienced Tailor I am positive I can please the most fastidious, with a Custom Suit, got up in the latest style, and prices as low as any first-class Tailor.

MEN AND BOYS'

Ready-Made Clothing, in full line, and all the nobby styles for young men, prices running from

$4.00, - to - $25.00 a suit.

All Wool Cassimere Suits for - - $10.00.

American Worsted very desirable patterns for $13.00 per Suit.

Pants from $1.00 - - - $ 7.00.

Spring and Summer Overcoats, from $6.00 to $10.00.

I have the best line of

Neck Wear, and Silk Handkerchief's, Hats, Caps, &c., East of Boston.

Gentlemen's UNDER-FLANNELS of all weights. White Shirts, of all styles.

Collars, Stockings, Canes, Umberellas, & Rubber Goods.

All my goods are bought in BOSTON and NEW YORK Markets, and I can sell as cheap for **CASH** as any man that ever broke bread. Remember and give me a call if you don't purchase. Thankful for the patronage I have received, and wishful for more, I am, Very truly Yours,

E. C. ALLEN,

NORWAY, Maine.

May 21, 1878. tf

SPRING STYLES!

JUST RECEIVED.

The Leading Styles are the

DERBY STIFF HAT,

THE

NOBBY SOFT

FLANGE HAT

AND THE

RESORTE HAT.

PRICES.

$1 00,	$2 50,
1 50,	3 00,
2 00,	3 50.

OUR $3.50 SPRING STYLE.

Knox Broadway SILK HAT

In Exchange for your old Silk Hat.

OUR $3.50 HAT

Is the latest style from

Knox The Hatter,

New York.

Orders by mail promptly attended to, and sent C. O. D. with privilege of Examining.

MERRY THE HATTER,

237 Middle Street, PORTLAND, MAINE.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HAT!

SCOTT'S EMULSION FOR CONSUMPTION SCROFULA AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

Send for Pamphlet, mailed free, pertaining to above diseases, with remarkable testimonials of cure. SCOTT & BOWNE, Man'f'g Chemists, 125 Hudson St., New York.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

S. B. Locke & Co.,

WEST PARIS,

Have just received from

H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York,

who sell more goods and at lower prices than any firm in the country a

LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

DRY GOODS.

Our goods were bought for

CASH,

at the prevailing low prices, and we are now enabled to offer

Special Bargains

IN

Dress Goods, Black Cashmeres, Black & Colored Silks, Notions, White Goods, Shawls, Cloaking, Table Damask, Napkins, Towels, &c., &c., &c.

We have some novelties in

DRESS GOODS,

Very Cheap,

to which attention is invited.

We have also a NEW STOCK of

Boots & Shoes,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of

Flour, Corn, Salt, Lime, Ground Plaster, &c.

and we will guarantee our prices to be as low as the same goods can be bought elsewhere

We promise all those who may favor us with their custom, LOW PRICES and GOOD ATTENTION.

Come and see for yourselves.

Special Inducements Offered to Cash Buyers.

S. B. LOCKE & CO.

West Paris, May 18th, 1878.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1878.

ANNA F. FAVOR, Administratrix on the estate of Sarah Favor, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'x give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if and they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: H. C. Davis, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1878.

WILLIAM P. HINNEY, Guardian of Harriet D. Abbott, minor of Rumford, in said County, having presented his account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County on the third Tuesday of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: H. C. Davis, Register.

OXFORD, ss.:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1878.

HERRICK O. TUELL, Administrator on the estate of Flora A. Harmon, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of June next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of

JOSHUA SWAN, late of Bethel

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

CHARLES N. SWAN,

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of

BENAJAH PRATT, late of Oxford

in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

HORATIO K. PRATT.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator on the estate of SALLY COBURN, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ISAAC BRADEEN.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscribers hereby give public notice that they have been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executors of the estate of BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, late of Peru, in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: they therefore request all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment: and those who have any demands thereon to present the same to.

ELIAS H. LOVEJOY & DENNIS F. BISHOP.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

CYNTHIA SWIFT, late of Paris

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

GEORGE A. WILSON.

May 21, 1878.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of

AARON STEVENS, late of Canton

in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SETH D. WASHBURN.

May 21, 1878.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JASON HAMMOND, late of Woodstock

in said County deceased by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

ALFRED P. ANDREWS,

May 21, 1878.

"Better than the picture," is what they say of

WHITTEMORE'S PERCHERON.

Will make the season as follows:—First of the week till Wednesday noon at WEST PARIS, then via of Bryant's Pond to D. A. Coffin's stable at LOCKE'S MILLS, where he will remain till Saturday at 5 o'clock p. m., when he will return by the same route to West Paris.

For particulars, see bills, or address,

E. WHITTEMORE,

May 21-tf WEST PARIS, ME.

HARD TIMES NO MORE!

The Bright Sun of Prosperity will Shine on You Again!

F. Q. ELLIOTT'S

Spring and Summer Stock of

CLOTHING!

has arrived, and everybody can be happy.

Look at these prices:

Business Suits from $3.75 to 8.00
Dress Suits from 9 00 to 18.00
Pants from 75 cts. to 5 50

Clothing & Furnishing Goods,

for men and boys, in abundance, and at prices so low the poorest in the community need not complain or go ragged, when it takes so little money to buy a new suit. We have a large stock of goods, and we mean it when we say our prices will be the lowest. Come and see, and convince yourselves of the truth of our statements.

F. Q. ELLIOTT,

South Paris, Maine.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. Q. ELLIOTT.
E. C. ALLEN.

All persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle them immediately.

F. Q. ELLIOTT.

South Paris, March 26, 1878.

Special Announcement

To Buyers of DRY GOODS OF OXFORD COUNTY,

L. C. MOORE & CO.,

No. 5 Frye Block,

UNDER MUSIC HALL,

LEWISTON MAINE,

Offers special bargains to the trade from **Oxford County.** They offer one of the largest and best selected stock of

DRY and FANCY GOODS

ever offered in the City.

They offer special bargains in

Farmer's Goods,

SUCH AS

WOOLENS,

FOR

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

BLEA. & BROWN

COTTONS, PRINTS,

WHITE GOODS &c., &c.

Also a nice line of

DRY GOODS

of every description, and at all prices, bought expressly for the Country trade.

HOUSE KEEPING

goods of all kinds.

Our stock is complete in every department, and at **HARD PAN** prices. Give us a call.

☞Remember the place.

L. C. MOORE & CO.,

No. 5 Frye Block, Under Music Hall,

Lewiston, Maine.

FOR SALE.

In East Sumner, a building 44x75, containing 65 windows, and provided with power enough to run two sets of four foot stones, with bolt. Within one hundred rods of depot on Backfield and Rumford Falls Railroad. This water power is as good a one of its size as can be found in Oxford County. For further information, address,

A. S. HEALD.

East Sumner, April 2, 1878. 3m*

Farm for Sale.

The farm at **Paris Hill** and Buildings thereon, formerly occupied by Elijah E. Hanson—For particulars Address

SAMUEL HANSON,

Falmouth Hotel,

Portland, Me.

Farm For Sale.

The subscriber hereby offers for sale, his farm, situated in the town of Paris, between South Paris and Paris Hill. The farm is known as the Rufus Stowell place; contains a good orchard, nice set of buildings, and is in every respect a first-class farm. Apply immediately on the premises, or address by mail.

ELIAS STOWELL.

So. Paris, May 7, 1878. may14-3m*

REMOVAL!

CHAS. H. PRESBREY,

Carriage, Sign, & Ornamental Painter

Hereby notifies the public that he has removed to the rooms recently occupied by H. A. Tuayer, near the Grand Trunk depot,

SOUTH PARIS,

where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers, as well as all others who may desire his services.

CHAS. H PRESBREY.

Paris, Me. April 9, 1878. tf

New Boot and Shoe STORE AT NORWAY!

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that having lately opened a Boot and Shoe store in

HATHAWAY BLOCK, Norway,

he is prepared to supply all in want of

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS, etc.

at the lowest possible living prices.

The latest styles, the best quality, the lowest prices, and the fairest dealing may all be had at his store.

G. M. Elder,

Norway, Me.

April 6, 1878. (Opposite Elm House.)

CARRIAGES!

AT

Bottom Prices,

WILL BE FOUND AT

R. T. ALLEN'S,

MILTON PLANTATION,

Oxford County,

may7-tf **MAINE.**

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

Where Advertising Contracts can be made

FISHING TACKLE

A FULL LINE

—AT—

GERRY'S DRUG STORE, SOUTH PARIS.

Splendid stock of braided Silk and Linen Lines, Flies, Hooks, Reels, Rods, Baskets, &c. Prices low as the lowest.

So. Paris, April 23, 1878. tf

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

Tobacco

The great celebrity of our **TIN TAG TOBACCO** has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. **SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.**

The genuine **LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO** can be distinguished by a **TIN TAG** on each lump with the word **LORILLARD** stamped thereon.

Over **7,088** tons tobacco sold in **1877**, and nearly **3,000** persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov'm't in **1877** about **$3,500,000**, and during past **12** years, over **$20,000,000.**

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

The Tin Tag Smoking Tob'o is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.

The subscribers are now ready to offer to the public any kind of a

CARRIAGE

in their line, which they are just receiving from the manufacturers.

CONSISTING OF

Two and Three Spring

Phaetons, Extension Tops, Jump Seats, Open & Top Brewster Side Bars, Top Buggies,

Ivers Patent Folding Canopy Tops, nice and nobby for pleasure seekers.

CONCORD AND BEACH WAGONS,

together with a few nice second hand

Top and Open Carriages,

all of which they propose to sell as low as hard times demand.

Grateful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same.

Carriage Depository. Oxford County Agricultural Building.

E. C. ANDREWS & CO.

Norway, May 2, 1878. may7-tf

ENGRAVING.

JOHN PIERCE, Jeweller,

SOUTH PARIS,

is prepared to do all kinds of plain and fancy engraving upon metals. Any style of letter or monogram selected, will be reproduced with the utmost accuracy, and delicacy of finish.

☞Prices reasonable. JOHN PIERCE.

So. Paris, Mar. 5, 1878. 3m

ECLAIR!

Will make the season of 1878 at the stable of

C. W. KIMBALL, Rumford Point, Me.

TERMS, $10 Leap, $18 Season, $20 Warrant.

PEDIGREE,

By **Gen. Knox.** Dam by **Merrow Horse,** by **Witherell,** by **Winthrop Messenger.**

Mares will be stabled or pastured at reasonable rates. All accidents and escapes at the risk of owners, but due care will be taken to prevent the same. Mares disposed of before the usual time will be considered with foal.

Gentlemen interested in breeding good stock, are respectfully invited to call and examine ECLAIR and his colts.

KIMBALL & HOWE.

Rumford Point, May 1, 1878. may7-3m

D. W. DAVIS,

Physician & Surgeon.

Residence and office on Dutton Street.

BETHEL HILL, ME.

NO ADVERTISING AGENT can insert an advertisement in our list of twenty-six **STANDARD WEEKLIES** at ten dollars a line without losing money. Those advertisers who want to obtain the best possible circulation without expending more than from $30 to $100 should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

KILL THE POTATO BUG

WITH

**F.

An Editor's Mail.

The morning mail of the editor of a leading daily is not complete unless it contains in addition to its substantial business, letters from the following well known correspondents:

1. The man who wants to empty his old scrap book into you.
2. The woman with a "piece" of poetry.
3. The respectable dead-beat lecturer who will furnish his old notes, interlarded with vigorous puffs of himself, and wants to be paid for it.
4. The man with a currency scheme six columns long.
5. The man with a national financial system. do.
6. The man with an old sermon.
7. The person who importunately asks the insertion of a communication as a favor, and then writes a worrying letter daily inquiring to know why it is not in.
8. The man woman or child that would like a "roving commission" for the Press, under the impression that henceforth they would have to pay no hotel bills or railway fare.
9. The lady who wants to be watering-place correspondent with similar views.
10. Ten or twelve men who want to slip in advertisements of lectures, religious meetings, land associations, colony schemes, private institutes, concerts, etc., under false pretences.
11. The regular batch of applications for employment; (a) as a matter of charity; (b) because the applicant has always been unsuccessful at everything else; (c) from influential friends who want you to pension some poor relation they are keeping afloat; (d) from the man who thinks he would be an excellent journalist because he has never had any training in the profession; (e) from the school girl who would like to be a Washington correspondent.
12. The innumerable host who "want a little notice."—Philadelphia Press.

Teach Your Boys

Teach them that a true lady can be found in calico quite as frequently as in velvet.

Teach them that a common school education, with common sense, is better than a college education without it.

Teach them that one good honest trade well mastered is worth a dozen professions.

Teach them to respect their elders and themselves.

Teach them that, as they expect to be men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect the weak and helpless.

Teach them that God is no respecter of sex, and that when he gave the seventh commandment He meant it for them as well as for their sisters.

Teach them by indulging their depraved appetites in the worst forms of dissipation, they are not fitting themselves to become the husbands of pure girls.

Teach them that it is better to be an honest man seven days in the week than to be a christian one day only, and a villian six days.

Teach them that "God helps those who help themselves."

The Alaskans.

It is cold enough in Alaska, but not so cold as some people imagine. The natives, however, keep their chickens under their beds at night, to protect them from the cold. These people are very fond of cats, and every family owns at least eight or ten, and night is made hideous in consequence. In appearance these natives resemble negroes, and are very polite and civil to every one. They live on the flesh of the seal, for though the whites may despise it, the natives regard it as their chief food. They use the blubber for fuel, and to feed the chickens. Liquor, of which they are passionately fond, is not allowed on the islands, and, therefore, they manufacture a kind of beer, composed of half a dozen different things, rice, sugar, water, etc., and on this decoction they manage to get very drunk indeed. The seals, by the way, are very easily caught, for they are not at all timid. A man can walk among them as among the hogs in a barnyard, and they are driven up into the island, and into pens, where they are slaughtered. The flesh possesses very little taste; it is neither good nor bad, and therefore is not pleasant to eat. Dogs are never allowed to come upon these islands, where most of the seals are caught, for they disturb and frighten them by barking. For four or five months in the year, Alaska is endurable: but it is the dreariest of all places in winter. Once in two years the bishop comes to the islands to marry all those who have a desire to try wedded life. They must take their chance then, or wait for another two years to pass. Thus, with timid swains it is often "now or never."

Cheap Visiting Cards.

The *American Agriculturist* calls attention to a swindle of petty details, but large in the aggregate. Certain firms are advertising to furnish visiting cards at a price which does not cover the cost of good card-board. These advertisements are directed to the young people, and receive attention usually from none but the young. The first one orders from any locality are filled promptly, as a rule, and large inducements are offered to agents. In this way it often happens that some person in the vicinity consents to act as agent, and secure a club larger or smaller, as the case may be. The names and money are sent on, the advertising firm pockets the money and the agent is to make good the loss of the patrons who have ordered the cards. All this is bad enough, but the evil does not end here. The lists of names secured in this way are turned over to the publishers of obscene literature, who use the lists in directing circulars, &c. The first advertisements for cards, &c., frequently appear in the amateur papers, where they escape notice, except among the young. The *Agriculturist* advises all parent whose children have sent their names for these cheap cards, to carefully supervise the mail matter received by the children. It has been of late more than once asserted that literature of evil tendency was more freely circulated among the school children of the country than ever before. The exposure by the *Agriculturist* seems to explain one reason why this is so.

Don't be Deceived.

Many persons say "I haven't got the Consumption" when asked to cure their Cough with Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Do they not know that Coughs lead to Consumption and a remedy that will cure Consumption will certainly and surely cure a cough or any lung or throat trouble. We know it will cure when all others fail and our faith in it is so positive that we will refund the price paid if you receive no benefit. Is not this a fair proposition. Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle. For lame Chest, Back or Side, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. For sale by A. M. GERRY, South Paris; S. H. Rawson, Paris Hill.

Why will you suffer with Dyspepsia and liver complaint, Constipation, and general debility when you can get at our store Shiloh's System Vitalizer which we sell on a positive guarantee to cure you. Price 10 cts. and 75 cts. For sale by A. M. GERRY, South Paris; S. H. Rawson, Paris Hill.

"HACKMETACK" a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by the above dealers.

Jackson's Catarrh Snuff
AND TROCHE POWDER.

A DELIGHTFUL AND PLEASANT REMEDY IN *Catarrh, Headache, Bad Breath, Hoarseness Asthma Bronchitis, Coughs, Deafness, &c..*

And all Disorders resulting from COLDS in

Head, Throat and Vocal Organs.

This Remedy does not **"Dry up"** a Catarrh but **LOOSENS** it, frees the head of all offensive matter, quickly removing Bad Breath and Headache; **always** and **soothes** the **burning heat** in Catarrh; is so **mild** and **agreeable** in its effects that it positively

Cures without Sneezing!

As a **Troche Powder**, is pleasant to the taste and never nauseates; when swallowed, instantly gives to the *Throat and Vocal Organs* a Delicious Sensation of Coolness and Comfort. Is the best *Voice Tonic* in the world.

Try it! Safe, Reliable, and only 35 cts.

Sold by Druggists, or mailed free, address COOPER, WILSON & CO., Prop'rs, Phs. W. M. WHIPPLE, & CO., Portland, Me.; GEO. C. GOODWIN, & CO.; RUST, BROS. & BIRD; Boston Wholesale Agents. sep18-9m

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

A purely vegetable distillation entirely unlike all other remedies.

IN the preparation of this remarkable remedy it, every one knows that bark is subjected to distillation, whereby the essential medical principle is obtained in vapor, condensed and bottled. What remains in the still is inert, valueless, and totally unfit for use in such organs so delicate as the nasal passages. Yet all snuffs are insoluble compounds of woody fibre; all tinctures, saturated solutions.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Is a local and constitutional remedy, and is applied to the nasal passages by insufflation, thus allaying inflammation and pain and at once correcting, cleansing, and purifying the secretions. Internally administered, it acts upon the organs of circulation, keeps the skin moist, and neutralizes the acid poison that has found its way into the stomach and thence into the blood. Thus a cure progresses in both directions, and it does not seem possible for human ingenuity to devise a more rational treatment.

SURPRISING CURE.

Gentlemen.—About twelve years ago, while travelling with Father Kemp's Old Folks Concert Troupe as a troubadour, I took a severe cold and was laid up at Newark, N. J. This cold brought on a severe attack of Catarrh, which I battled with every known remedy for four weeks without avail, and was finally obliged to give up a most desirable position and return home, unable to sing a note. For three years afterwards I was unable to sing at all. The first attack of Catarrh had left my nasal organs and throat so sensitive that the slightest cold would bring on the disease, leaving me prostrated. In this way I continued to suffer. The last attack, the severest I ever had, was terrible. I suffered the most excruciating pain in my head, was so hoarse as to be scarcely able to speak, and coughed incessantly. I thought I was going into quick consumption, and I firmly believe that had those symptoms continued without relief they would have rendered me an easy victim. When in this condition, I commenced the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, very reluctantly, I confess, as I had tried all the advertised remedies without benefit. The first dose of this wonderful medicine gave me the greatest relief. It is hardly possible for one whose head aches, eyes ache, who can scarcely articulate distinctly on account of the choking accumulations in his throat, to realize how great a relief I obtained from the first application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. Under its influence, both internal and external, I rapidly recovered, and by an occasional use of the remedy since, have been entirely free from Catarrh, for the first time in twelve years.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. W. HOLBROOK.

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 8, 1878.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS. RADICAL CURE of GEO. H. HOGKINS, Druggist, Stamford Building.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Plaster containing the choicest medicinal Gums and Balsams known to modern Pharmacy.

These Plasters have now been before the public for two years, and, notwithstanding the immense number of remedies in the form of liniments, lotions, pain-curers, and ordinary plasters, they have steadily increased in sale and met with universal approval, as evidenced by over one thousand unsolicited testimonials in our possession. Many remarkable cases have been certified to by well-known citizens in all parts of the United States, copies of which will be sent free of charge to any one desiring them. Improvements, in many ways, have been made in this article, and by experience and use, until it is believed that they are now perfect in every respect, and *the best plaster in the world or medicine.* All we ask from every sufferer in the land is a single trial. Price 25 cents, although the cost is double that of any other plaster. But, notwithstanding the efforts of the proprietors to make the best plaster in the world for the least money, any similar remedy can be bought, numbers of unscrupulous dealers will be found ready to misrepresent them for selfish motives and endeavor to substitute others. If you ask for

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Have it if you have to send to us for it.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

A. B. C. B.

A Great Discovery!

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM. CONSUMPTION. ASTHMA. CROUP. COLDS.

"They do say it beats the world."

$5000 Gold For A Better Remedy!

Sons and Daughters of Adam, use Adam-son's Botanic Cough Balsam.

WHY?

BECAUSE it is indorsed by leading physicans, is pleasant to take, A CURES EVERY TIME Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma Influenza, and all diseases leading to Consumption.

The children like it, and they tell
It cures their colds and makes them well;
And mothers seek the store to try it,
With hundreds who desire to buy it.

More than 300,000 Bottles Sold, and not a Failure yet.

The following are some of the names of those who have used this remedy: Mrs. Gov. Coty Mrs. Hon. James W. Bradbury, Anson P. Morrill, ex-Governor of Maine, Mrs. Col. Thomas Lambard, Mrs. Col. Thomas Lang, Hon. J. J. Evelth, Mayor of Augusta; Rev. Dr. Ricker, Rev. E. Martin, Rev. C. F. Penny, Rev. Wm. A. Drew, Rev. H. F. Wood, Col. F. M. Drew, Secretary of State; Hon. J. T. Woodward, State Librarian; Hon. E. H. Chadbourn, President Granite National Bank; S. W. Lane, Secretary of Senate; Warren L. Alden, Bangor, and many thousand others too numerous to mention.

Beware of worthless imitations. See that the name of F. W. Kinsman is blown in the glass of the bottle. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sample bottle and circular free.

F. W. KINSMAN, Proprietor.
Augusta, Me.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AGENTS WANTED FOR—THE

ORIENTAL WORLD

It contains full descriptions of **Southern Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Asia Minor, The Holy Land,** etc. Illustrated with **250** fine Engravings. This is the only complete History published of the countries involved in

The War in Europe.

This grand new work is the result of Recent and Extensive Travel in all the countries named. It is a fine and thrilling book—the only one on the subject—and the fastest-selling one ever published. One Agent sold 246 copies the first day; another, 168 in one week; another, 218 in two weeks. Agents, don't miss this—the very area chance to make money offered in the last three years. Now is your time. Send for our Extra Terms to Agents, and a full description of this greatwork and judge for yourselves. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

All kinds of Job Printing done at this Office

State of Maine.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Augusta, May 23d, 1878.

UPON the following townships or tracts of land, not liable to be taxed in any town, the following assessments were made for the County tax of 1878, by the County Commissioners of Oxford County, on the fourteenth day of May, 1878, viz:

Andover, North Surplus,	$5 16
Andover, West Surplus,	3 45
Letter C,	8 61
Letter C, Surplus,	6 89
No. 4, R. 1,	12 06
No. 5, R. 1,	12 06
No. 4, R. 2,	12 06
No. 4, R. 3,	16 33
No. 5, R. 3,	13 78
No. 4, R. 4,	6 89
No. 5, R. 4,	13 78
S½ and N. E¼, No. 5, R. 5,	10 33
Bachelder's Grant,	5 16
Fryeburg Academy Grant,	3 45
Riley Plantation,	8 61

E. H. BANKS, Treasurer.

may28-3w

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers.

The Culverwell Medical Co.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box, 4586.

Hill's Manual.

A guide to Correct Writing, showing how to express written thought, Plainly, Rapidly, Elegantly, in Social and Business Life—embracing Spelling, use of Capital Letters, Punctuation, Composition, Writing for the Press, Proof Reading, epistolary Correspondence, Notes of Invitation, Cards, Commercial Forms, Legal Business Forms, with explanations. A Dictionary of 11,000 Synonymous Words; Short-Hand Writing, Duties of Secretaries, Parliamentary Rules, Writing Poetry and 50 pieces of the best selected Poetry, and many other things too numerous to mention here. Prof. Hill, who has long been a successful Teacher in some of our best business colleges prepared this book with special reference to supplying a long felt want. The fact that it has gone through 74 editions, 72,000 in the short time since its publication, shows more than words can tell how it has been appreciated. This Book is just what all need to help them carry on daily the work of their own education. No young man can afford to be without it—and it is equally as valuable to every Lady—The volume is a handsome quarto of 300 pages—published by Messrs. Warren & Co., Chicago. Sold only by subscription. Address,

H. G. GARCELON,
266 Middle Street, Portland, Me.,
for further information d4-3m

FARMS AND FARMING LANDS in the AROOSTOOK VALLEY. Small and large farms from one to ten dollars per acre, according to distance from R. R. Twenty five years' residence gives us a thorough knowledge of the country. Teams furnished for a personal inspection of any farm on the Register.

Correspondence solicited.

SMALL & SMALL,
Real Estate Agents,
CARIBOU, MAINE.
(Caribou House.) sp8-6m

HOUSEKEEPERS
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
THE KITCHEN AND HAND MINERAL SOAP.

For Cleaning and Restoring Paint it has no equal is the Racket.

FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD USE, IT IS UNSURPASSED

For removing Paint, Varnish, Grease, Blacking and all impurities from the hands, it has no equal in the market.

NOTICE.—Be sure and get the Kitchen and Hand Mineral Soap, and take no other and you will always use it.

CHARLES F. BATES, Proprietor,
60 HARRISON AV., BOSTON.

Maine Steamship Co.

Semi-Weekly Line to New York.

Steamers Eleanora and Franconia.

Will until further notice leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 6 P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

The Eleanora is a new steamer, just built for this route, and both she and the Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. These steamers will touch at Vineyard Haven during the summer months on their passage to and from New York.

Passage in State Room $3.00, meals extra.

Goods forwarded to and from Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and all parts of Maine.

☞ Freight taken at the lowest rates.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 4, P. M. on days they leave Portland. For further information apply to HENRY FOX, General Agent, Portland.

J. F. AMES, Ag't Pier 38 E. R., New York.

Tickets and State rooms can also be obtained at 1 Exchange Street. julv27tf

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, George DeCoster, of Canton, in our county of Oxford, on the 27th day of June, A.D. 1874, by his deed of mortgage, of that date, recorded in Oxford Records, Book 171, Page 50, conveyed to me, the subscriber, two certain pieces or parcels of land with the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Canton, near Canton Village, on the southerly side of the road leading from said Village to Canton Point, bounded and described as follows:—Commencing at the southeast corner of lot No. 21, in the sixth range of lots in said town, west of the Androscoggin River; thence northerly on the east line of said lot to the road before named; thence westerly on the south line of said road to land deeded by said DeCoster to Almira Lucas; thence southerly on said Lucas' east line to land owned by E. G. Harlow; thence easterly on said Harlow's north line to the bounds first mentioned. Also, one other piece bounded as follows:—Commencing on the south line of said Canton Point road at the north-west corner of the house lot of the said Almira Lucas; thence westerly until it intersects the house lot of Cyrus Hutchins, on said roads south line; thence easterly on said Hutchins' north line to land of E. G. Harlow; thence on said Harlow's line to the south-west corner of the said Almira Lucas' land; thence northerly on said Lucas' west line to the line of the road and bounds first mentioned. And whereas, the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I, therefore, hereby claim a foreclosure of the same, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided, and give this notice for that purpose.

LYDIA COLE.

Buckfield, June 1, 1878. june4-3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Abigail Grover of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the 15th day of September A. D. 1873, by her mortgage deed of that date, recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 162, page 225, did convey to me, the undersigned, in mortgage, a certain piece or parcel of real estate situated in said Bethel, being that part of lot numbered twenty-three in the first range of lots in said Bethel, which lies south of a line commencing forty rods from the south line of said lot and running across said lot on a parallel line with said south line,—being the homestead farm in Bethel on which Peter Grover then lived; and in the said mortgage it was agreed in writing between the mortgagor and mortgagee that in case of a breach of the conditions of said mortgage, there should be only one year's redemption after commencement of foreclosure by any lawful method; and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I, the undersigned, by reason thereof, claim a foreclosure.

PINCKNEY BURNHAM.

Bethel, May 10, 1878. 28-3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Samuel O. Grover of Albany in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his mortgage deed, dated the 26th day of October, A. D. 1874, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 171, page 166, did convey to me, the undersigned, in mortgage, a certain lot of land situated in said Albany, viz:—that part of the lot of land on which Clement Seavey formerly lived, being the northerly part of the lot, bounded as follows, viz: on the north by land of Peter Emery, and land formerly owned by Ira C. Kimball, on the east by land of Daniel S. Hastings, on the south by land formerly owned by James G. Seavey, and on the west by Songo Pond, and whereas the conditions of said mortgage deed have been broken, I, the undersigned, by reason thereof claim a foreclosure.

PINCKNEY BURNHAM.

Bethel, May 10, 1878. 28-3w

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1878.

A CERTAIN Instrument, purporting to be a copy of the last Will and Testament of Osgood Brown, late of West Newbury, in the State of Massachusetts, and of the Probate thereof in said State, duly authenticated, having been presented to the Judge of Probate for our said county of Oxford, for the purpose of being allowed, filed and recorded in the Probate Court for said County:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, therein by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of June next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, against the same.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1878.

ON the petition of ALDEN BARRELL, Guardian of Walter Hayford minor heir of Sumner Hayford late of Hartford in said County deceased, praying for license to sell and convey said minor's interest in all the real estate of said deceased at an advantageous offer of eleven hundred dollars to Sarah J. Hayford:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing an abstract of said petition with this order thereon to be published 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County on the third Tuesday of June next at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D., 1878.

ON the petition of THOMAS C. GURNEY and others, creditors, praying for the appointment of John P. Swasey of Canton as administrator on the estate of Ichabod M. Austin, late of said Canton Deceased:

Ordered, That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of June next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg within and for the county of Oxford on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1876,

FREEMAN MCKENNEY, Administrator on the estate of Robert W. Lord late of Hiram in said county deceased, having presented his account of administration on the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of June next at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: H. C. DAVIS, Register.

Non-resident Taxes,

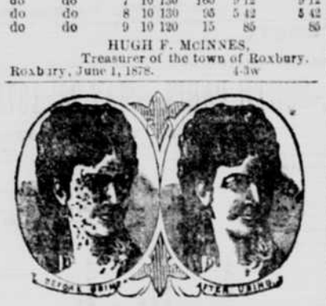
In the town of Roxbury County of Oxford and State of Maine, for the year 1877.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Roxbury for the year 1877, in bills committed to S. M. LOCKE, Collector of Taxes of said town, on the —— day of —— 1877, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the first day of April 1878, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the School House in district number 4 in said town, on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1879, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Owners.	Date'p'n.	No. of lot	No Range	Acres.	Value.	R. E. Tax.	If'p'k'g*	Total tax.
*Deficient highway tax, for 1878.								
E. G. Mitchell, E.G. Mitchell farm,					$282	$16 07		$16 07
T. B. Huston, T. B. Huston farm,					160	9 12		9 12
Wm. Foye,	11	1	50	90	5 13			5 13
Berry & Poor S½	10	1	50	39	1 71			85
Same,	10	2	50	37	2 11			1 05
Same,	9	1	100	75	4 28			2 14
Same,	9	2	100	75	4 28			2 14
Heirs of S. C. Gleason,	1	12	25	8	46			46
Edwin Wait,	1	12	25	18	1 03			1 03
J. C. Morrill,	12	1	50	84	4 79			4 79
Bingham Mitchell, Ammi Mitchell farm				183	10 43			10 43
Estate of David Buffum	13	1	100	81	4 62			4 62
do Bousley,	13	2	100	39	2 22			2 22
do Land	14	1	150	39	2 22			2 22
do	14	2	150	39	2 22			2 22
C. W. Smith,	8	3	100	30	1 71	1 23		2 94
John L. Blee, Grover farm,				300	17 10			17 10
Sewall Goff, J. M. Durgin farm,				870	49 59			49 59
do Judkins lot,	2	8	50	15	85			85
do Gammon	3	8	10	5	28			28
do farm,	4	8	10	5	28			28
do do	5	8	15	5	28			28
do do	6	10	150	35	2 00			2 00
do do	7	10	130	160	9 12			9 12
do do	8	10	130	95	5 42			5 42
do do	9	10	120	15	85			85

HUGH F. MCINNES,
Treasurer of the town of Roxbury.

Roxbury, June 1, 1878. 4-3w



GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

A STERLING REMEDY FOR DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE SKIN; A HEALTHFUL BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION; A RELIABLE MEANS OF PREVENTING AND RELIEVING RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, AND AN UNEQUALED DISINFECTANT, DEODORIZER AND COUNTER-IRRITANT.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap, besides eradicating local diseases of the skin, banishes defects of the complexion, and imparts to it gratifying clearness and smoothness.

Sulphur Baths are celebrated for curing eruptions and other diseases of the skin, as well as Rheumatism and Gout. ***Glenn's Sulphur Soap*** produces the same effects at a most trifling expense. This admirable specific also speedily heals *sores, bruises, scalds, burns, sprains* and *cuts*. It removes dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out and turning gray.

Clothing and linen used in the sick room is disinfected, and diseases communicable by contact with the person, prevented by it.

The Medical Fraternity sanction its use.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—Sent by Mail, Prepaid, on receipt of price, and 5 cents extra for each Cake.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown. 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y

FOR SALE.

CHOICE FARMING LANDS

IN

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA,

BY THE

Winona & St. Peter Railroad Comp'y.

THE WINONA & ST. PETER RAILROAD COMPANY is now offering for sale, at VERY LOW prices, its land grant lands along the line of its Railroad in Southern Minnesota and Eastern Dakota, and will receive in payment therefor, at par, any of the Mortgage Bonds of said Company.

These lands lie in the great wheat belt of the Northwest, in a climate unsurpassed for healthfulness, and in a country which is being rapidly settled by a thriving and industrious people composed to a large extent of farmers, from the Eastern and the older portions of the North-western States.

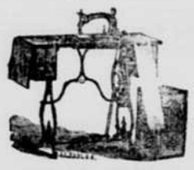
H. M. BURCHARD, Land Agent for sale of Lands of said Company, at **MARSHALL,** LYON COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

GEO. P. GOODWIN, Land Commissioner.

General Office of Chicago & North Western Railway Company, CHICAGO ILL.

☞ To all Persons requesting information, by mail or otherwise, Circulars and Maps will be sent free of cost by said Land Commissioner or said Land Agent. mar19-6m

THE NEW
AMERICAN Sewing Machine.



HAS SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE.
RUNS THE LIGHTEST.
SIMPLEST AND BEST.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN.

OFFICE,
41 Avon Street,
BOSTON.

What I Claim for
Pettengill's Improved Side Hill Plow
upon Level Land.

First, large amount of work for size of plow.
Second, a superior pulverizer.
Third, self-adjusting clevis which gives a side draft if a wider furrow is needed.
Fourth, ease of draft for amount of work.
Fifth, self-locking arrangment whereby the mouldboard lockes itself when reversed.
Sixth, steady motion of plow while at work.
Buy one—Try one, and see if these things are so
Send for Circular.

F. C. MERRILL,
Manuf'r of Agri'l Implements,
South Paris, July 26, 1877.

ERYSIPELAS.

Many of our best citizens inform us that **Dr. H. A. LAMB, No. 387 Congress St., Portland, Me.,** never fails in the cure of the severest forms of Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all forms of Scrofula, and all Diseases of the Skin. eod1y

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Gilman L. Blake of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, did, on the first day of January, A. D. 1851, convey by mortgage deed of said date, recorded in Oxford Records, Book 88, pages 411 and 412, to Robert A. Chapman of said Bethel, and Elbridge Chapman then of said Bethel but now deceased, the following described real estate, situate in said Bethel, viz:—the lot of land numbered sixteen in the fifth range of lots; lot numbered fifteen in the fourth range of lots, reserving and excepting about twelve acres and forty rods, as conveyed by one Thomas Cushman to Jere Cross and Eleazer Rowe by deed dated Sept. 10, 1838, recorded with Oxford Records, Book 59, page 454. Also about sixteen acres of lot numbered sixteen in the fourth range, and being the same which one Thomas Crooker conveyed to one Miciah Blake by his deed dated the 10th day of Nov. 1840, recorded in said Records, Book 61, pages 107 and 108. Also the following pieces or parcels of the same lot, viz: the eastwardly half part of the westwardly half part thereof; all of the eastwardly half part which lies south of the county road, and also so much of the eastwardly half part which lies on the north side of said road as was enclosed in 1851, with the eastwardly half part of the said westwardly half, meaning all the homestead farm on which said Gilman L. Blake and his father Miciah Blake lived and occupied at the date of said mortgage deed.

Also one undivided half part of the lot numbered fourteen in the fifth range, reserving and excepting so much thereof as one Micaiah Blake conveyed away before the date of said mortgage to one Abial Chandler, and also so much of the lot of land numbered eighteen in the fourth range of lots as Asa Richardson conveyed to said Micaiah by his deed dated Nov. 2d, 1847, and recorded in said Records, Book 80, page 334:—to secure the payment of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and whereas the conditions of said mortgage deed have been broken, now therefore, I, Robert A. Chapman, and Henry L. Chapman, administrator of the estate of said Elbridge Chapman deceased, do hereby, by reason thereof, claim a foreclosure of said mortgage agreeably to the statutes in such case made and provided.

ROBERT A. CHAPMAN.
HENRY L. CHAPMAN, Administrator of the estate of Elbridge Chapman.

Bethel, May 24, 1878. 28-3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Amos G. Bean of Albany in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his deed of mortgage, dated the 26th day of November, A. D. 1872, and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 165, page 485, did convey to me, the undersigned, in mortgage a certain parcel of real estate lying in said Albany at the corner, so called, it being opposite the road from what was then known as the Cummings store and adjoining land of J. H. Lovejoy, it being the dwelling house stable and shoe shop owned and occupied by said Bean, and about one fourth of an acre connected therewith, to secure the payment of three hundred dollars; and the condition of said mortgage having been broken, I, the undersigned, by reason thereof, claim a foreclosure.

PINCKNEY BURNHAM.

Bethel, May 10, 1878. 28-3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Arthur D. Holt, of Bethel, in our county of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of November A. D. 1869, by his deed of mortgage, of that date, recorded in Oxford Records, Book 129, Page 56, conveyed to me, the subscriber, certain lots or parcels of land, lying on the south side of the Androscoggin River, in said Bethel, being parts of lots numbered thirteen in the eleventh and twelfth ranges of lots in said Bethel, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at the county road leading around the Swan's Hill so called, on the line of land owned by Luther P. Holt, thence south-easterly on said L. P. Holt's line to the road leading over the hill; thence up said road about eight rods; thence south-westerly on said L. P. Holt's line to land owned by Joseph Holt; thence south-westerly on said Joseph Holt's line to the lane, so called; thence north-westerly on the lane to the road leading over the hill; thence down said road to the lower line of land owned by O. B. Swan; thence north-westerly on said Swan's line to land owned by E. D. Russell; thence on said Russell's line to the first mentioned bound, being the same farm said Holt purchased of Lyman Bird; also two thirds of all that part of lots numbered twelve and five in the first and second ranges in said Bethel, lying on the east side of the meadow brook.—And whereas the conditions of said mortgage having been broken I therefore, hereby, claim a foreclosure of the same, in accordance with the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, and give this notice for that purpose.

KINGSBURY CURTIS.

Paris, May 20, 1878. m21-3w

$777 is not easily earned in these hard times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Me. jy

To Whom it may Concern.

THIS is to certify that I have this day given my son, Frank H. Blake, of Stow, County of Oxford, State of Maine, his time to act and trade for himself, and after this date will not claim any of his earnings, or pay any debts of his contracting.

Dated at Stow, March 23, A. D. 1878.

LORENZO M. BLAKE.

ITHIEL E. CLAY, BENJ. F. GUPTILL. } Witnesses.

jn4-3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Abigail Grover of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the 15th day of September A. D. 1873, by her mortgage deed of that date, recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 162, page 225, did convey to me, the undersigned, in mortgage, a certain piece or parcel of real estate situated in said Bethel, being that part of lot numbered twenty-three in the first range of lots in said Bethel, which lies south of a line commencing forty rods from the south line of said lot and running across said lot on a parallel line with said south line,—being the homestead farm in Bethel on which Peter Grover then lived; and in the said mortgage it was agreed in writing between the mortgagor and mortgagee that in case of a breach of the conditions of said mortgage, there should be only one year's redemption after commencement of foreclosure by any lawful method; and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I, the undersigned, by reason thereof, claim a foreclosure.

PINCKNEY BURNHAM.

Bethel, May 10, 1878. 28-3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Samuel O. Grover of Albany in the County of Ox